thorough-bred military man. There is such an nater absence of the characteristics of the martinet that it was difficult to realize that we stood in the presence of the fir t soldier in the world. General Grant reached his forty-third vear on Friday, from which you may have an idea that he is very vonng-looking, as, ludeed, he is. There was no care on his brow, to healtation in his speech, and not the slightest disposition to conceal his thoughts or his opinions.

jona.

In this I was as much surprised as in the singular simplicity of his bearing. That he was a gentleman you perceived at once. He does not talk like a New Englander or a Southerner, but reminded me of a Southerner, the least surprised to the speak, that I was garing upon and listening to the happiest man in America. He felt (none more so) the great loss sentained by our constry and by mankind, but there was in his whole deportment a consciousness that the reballion was crushed, that an honorable peace was at hand, and that our illustrious President had been succeeded by one eminently fitted to finish the good work.

correspondent sends us some interesting infor-

mation concerning Canadian aiblies "behind the

ecenes," gathered from private letters received

from that quarter. It will be remembered that

the Confederation scheme, contemplating the

ece, inland and maritime, passed the Canadian

Parliament a few weeks since, but failed by a

large majority in New Brunswick. New Bruns-

wick, Nova Scotia, and Prince Edward Island

never had much love for Canada, and is in

thought never will unite with the latter for any

From the letters before mentioned we con-

The overthrow of the rebellion has made quite

considerable period, should they do so at all.

dense the following:

WEEKLY JOURNAL.

PRENTICE, HENDERSON, & OSBORNE. JOURNAL OFFICE BUILDING, Green street, between Third and Fourth.

Superstrion Prices In Advance.—Daily Journal 612; Weekly Journal \$3 50. All money sent in registered letters only at our risk. NOTICE TO MAIL SUBSCRIBERS. The time paid for is printed after the name on each case, and thus every week subscribers can see when taker serm of subscription expires. Timely attention to take on the part of those desirous of renewing will arranged member assemble as a second as a se

All advertisements must be paid for in advance resemmed by a responsible person in this city. This ule will not be deviated from.

AGENTS.

ile. J. M Lambdin, Hopkins-

MONDAY, MAY 8, 1865.

ticut has adopted the Constitutional Amendment by a unanimous vote! This shows the influence of regent events, and especially of the months ago, it would have been utterly impossible to recure such a vote from the Legislature of that State, for among its members are some of the most ultra conservatives that the country contains. They would have opposed the amendment as unwise, and as having a tendency still further to exasperate the South and to put off the day of reconcillation. Now, owever, they are deterred by no such scruples They perceive the utter folly of attempting to etem the current of opposition to slavery, and come to the conclusion that the only way to do away with the agitations attending it is to adopt the Constitutional Amendment, and thereby inally and forever get rid of the whole subject. We regard this action as most significant, for, although it was expected as a matter of course that Connecticut would adopt the ameniment, mobody looked for a unanimons vote, and the fact that such a vote has been obtained from the Connecticut Legislature shows, we repeat, the rapid strides which public sentiment has made in favor of the amendment in question within the past few weeks. That three-fourths ort of donbt, and it is probable that the number will be much greater than that. The Legislature of Virginia, we have no doubt, will adopt it at an early day. And what State will hesitate after Virginia has ratified the amend-

THE WORK OF REDUCTION,-The work of reducing the army has been begun in earnest. All resignations of general field and staff officers are accepted as fast as they are received. On the 15th of the present month the Adjutant General has been directed to begin honorably mustering out of service all such officers as are not employed or whose services are no longer required. It is announced that six hundred are to be made out at once for the soldiers. Thus the work of reduction is to be pushed rapidly on. This shows the views the Government entertains as to the termination of the war, and it will be most gratifying to the whole country. The reduction of the expenses of the Government will of con-se proceed pari passe debt is enormous, and its accumulation should at once be stopped, and every effort made to be- fore the rebellion.

The war being at an end, the whole system of nilitary government should collapse as speedily as practicable. It is an anomaly in our political ion, and justly most distasteful to our patience they could under the conviction that ing. The plea of necessity-proverbially the tyrant's ple -has been admitted, though not numbers of respectable and loval citizens as ore which the exigencies of the case seemed to it should not be continued one moment longer periously demand. The time when this tem porary abnormal feature in our system can be has now arrived, and we trust to see it at once disappear. It is at best obnoxious, and grates zens, whatever their views of its expediency or ecessity for the moment. On this subject, the Albany Evening Journal, one of the stronges

now. Public sentiment at the North is thoroughly united and entirely sound. No danger exists that by any possible combination sedicions conspiracion against the Government can be made to succeed. Events have completely beffied the schemes of partisans, and vindicated law and order. It is perfectly eafer the schemes of the schemes of the people, the treatment of those who in finder may bring themselves under the bon of existing statutes.

Martial law, military prisons, secret tribunals are foreign to the spirit of our institutions. They have been tolerated merely because of a presumed absolute necessity for prompt and infiguible severity. The people, who have unmarmiringly consented to repose such vast authorities are entitled to have it retarmed to them with the same generosity and magnanimity. The right of every man to be confronted with his accuser, to have fair and moderated opportunity of defence, to be tried for crime by a jury of his peers, and to be punished only npon clear conviction of guilt, is sacred and indekasible. The most ardent supporters of the Administration in its war policy have looked forward with eageness to the time when it could safely return the enforcement of the law to its proper channels. That time has now arrived. We hope and believe that the action of the Government will be a prompt response to public wishes and expectations. of the Government will be a prompt response to public wishes and expectations.

and navy, and a curtailment of the national expenses, there will follow another reduction which the people will very much like to witners, and as speedily as may be. We mean Gold, if no unforescen circumstances occur to prevent it, must continue steadily to decline, and, what is the same thing, greenbacks to appreciate. There has already been a very great eduction in the prices of groceries, dry.goods, stc., in New York and other Eastern markets, mounting, in some instances, to one half-1 prices existing before the war is reached, and but at no distant day.

These are cheering considerations

eginning of the end does seem at last to be ap-The country, we know, has before now is expectations raised to a high pitch, but the ituation is radically different now from what it ever been before since the beginning of the at the prospects, now so bright and bnovant. Il be again beclouded and our hopes dashed the ground simply because such has been the heretofore. The power of the revolt has annihilated, and its chiefs who have surreared-and they comprise nearly all of its miliraggling bands yet remain in the field, but are coming in daffy, and we may confidentanticipate that within a very few weeks the armed foe will have disappeared. Let an slarged statesmanship and a maguanimous olicy prevail, and we may count upon this

with a good degree of certainty.

large as Kentucky, has been, with a few trifling eptions, let alone during the whole period of the war, so far as Federal authority is concerned. What she will now do remains to be seen secession was brought about there in substan-

venerable, scarred old warrior and statesman, head, were bitterly hostile to the measure, but | feel quite snre. There is no such clause in it they were powerless to prevent it. If the old or anything that looks like it or that implies hero were yet living, how he would rejoice to it directly or indirectly. We have already pubsee the State which he may be said almost to lished the amendment, but for the informati have created, freturn to her allegiance as an in- of those who have got this absurd idea into tegral portion of the Great Republic! But this | their heads we give it again rerbatim. It is as was not in reserve for him. Like our own Crit- follows: tenden, he was destined to pass away amid the throes of "States beliigerent, discordant," and renched in fraternal blood.

We are not without our hopes that the officials of Texas, seeing that the "Confederacy" has been consigned to the limbo of things that were, will put the best grace possible upon the face of things, and surrender without bloodshed, and thus keep the war away from their borders. We hope the Government will make an effort to this end. If the people of Texasand they are a high-spirited, fighting peoplecan be induced to return peaceably to the Union from which so many of them were reluctantly forced, it will not only save great ex pense, and many valuable lives on both sides, out it will make of them ever afterward the most devoted friends of the Republic, and a bulwark of defence in that quarter should any difficulty arise with Napoleou and his protege, Maximilian, which some people think possible

if not probable. If the question is submitted to the Texans in a proper light, we strongly incline to the opinion that they will perceive the hopeiessness and folly of the attempt to hold out any longer, and will at once accept liberal terms and return to the fold whence they have strayed, and rejoice again under the protection of the starry anner which they once so delighted to honor.

JEFF DAVIS-BIS ARRIVAL IN GEORGIA The Chattanooga Gazette of the 7th instant has Information derived from unquestionable authority that Jeff Davis was at the town of and some Washington, Wilkes county, Georgia, on Tuesday night last. He had no escort whatever, with the exception of a few personal friends, and of course no wagons loaded with specie. left Atlanta ou Monday night to go to Washington to meet Davis. The fugitive will attempt to cross Georgia, Alabama, and Mississippi i disguise. He intends to make the attempt to

inhabitants, situated in Wilkes county, of which it is the county seat, fifty-two miles twenty miles in length connects it with the Georgia railroad at Cumming, and from there there is uninterrupted communication eastward with Angusta, or westward through Atlanta to West Point. West of the last-named place, the oads have been scriously injured by raiding parties from Gen. Wilson's command. The jast time, previous to this, that Jeff was heard from, he was said to be at Abbeyville, South Carolina, hotly pursued by Colonel Palmer, with a portion of the 15th Pennsylvania cavalry (Anderson troop), of General Stoneman's command. Abbeyville is thirty miles only in a northeast direction from Washington. Good roads lead from Abbeyvilic in a southwest direction to a small village called Petersburg and a ferry called Barkedale, both on the Savannah river. Barksdale Ferry is about forty miles from Angusta, and Petersburg eight or ten miles further. Benjamin Hill, who left Atlanta on last Monday night to join Davis, was formerly a prominent member of the Whig party in the State of Georgia, and ran for Governor against Joe Brown, the present incumbent, a short time be-

will be, we cannot doubt, most soothing and shattered to fragments long ago. completely paralyzed, "transfixed to the spot." that it cannot move, we promise to do our

REORGANIZATION IN THE SOUTH -Advices from New Orleans represent that a gratifying disposition is being manifested by the former secession sympathizers and abettors, to accept of the United States laws. Letters have been wiltten and addresses made by former secesnpou their friends and fellow-townsmen the duty of foregoing further opposition, and callremoving the rubbish of the dead past that still clogs the living present. These persons seem to recognize the great social and political changes induced by the civil war, and appear disposed to conform to them in good faith, and recommend their neighbors to follow their

Thompson are rapidly dwindling away. Re- last of it cently Thompson's force on the St. Francis they have been utterly disorganized by desertions occasioned by the news of the surrender poral's guard remains to the doughty chief. an occupation, as they seem to have left the

AN ENGLISH OFINION .- The London Times of he 21st ult., in an article on the concluding scenes

of the American war, savs: The civil war need only live ln national memarmics, and fought more desperate battles, than

south as the Etowah river, represent that witness in Louisville-and this process must the destitution prevailing in that country is tinue till something like the old standard of truly appalling. What few inhabitants remain there are almost starved to death, and for waut of animals it is impossible for any of them to attempt to raise any crops.

> It has been asserted that out of seven ware, all have taken the oath of allegiance except thirteen. Such a wholesale conversion as this is very remarkable, and speaks volumes in favor of the admirable infinence of Fort Delasware and its excellent commander, General

> Schepf. It is said that Bowles, Milligan, and "Sons of Liberty," are soon to be executed. They were convicted in Indianapolis a few weeks since upon the charges preferred against them before the Military Commission there.

TRANSFERS.-Yesterday, five hundred and one hundred and thirty-three to Washington City, three to Baltimore, Md, twenty-four to Columbus, O. five to Cincinnati, O, and twen ty-one to Philadelphia, Pa.

Ex-President James Buchanan will soon plich a documentary history of the latter part TUESDAY, MAY 9, 1865.

THE AMENDMENT TO THE CONSTITUTION .- We of the Army of Northern Virginia, by General nderstand that many persons in the interior | Grant, stated that they had permission to go to of the State are opposing the adoption of the their homes, and there remain undisturbed, and smendment prohibiting slavery upon the ground the same terms were extended to the army of where. Great numbers of the people, with the that it conters power upon Congress to make Gen. Joe Johnston. Now the Attorney-General citizens and voters of negroes. Persons who of the United States has officially construed this say this cannot have read the amendment, we

Section 1. Neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime, whereof the party shall have been duly couvicted, shall exist within the United States, or any place subject to their jurisdiction.

Sec. 2. Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

This is all of it. It is simply probletory.

This is all of it. It is simply prohioitory. It declares what shall not be. It establishes a negative. When the second section asserts that Congress shall have the power to enforce the article, what is it that it is given authority to to so distribute and scatter the rebel force as to do? Why manifestly and clearly to enforce the first section, which is, as before stated, a prohibitim. Congress shall have power to enforce the prohibition, and nothing else. There is not the least intimation that the Congress is to do to take with them to their 'homes' their any other thing, nor can any such inference be drawn from the premises without a gross violation of the plainest principles of interpretation and of logic. The pretence that there is, is mere gratuitons assumption, without a particle of evidence to support it. Citizenship is a to tally different matter. There is no reference to it in this amendment whatever, and none whatever was intended. Its qualifications come within the purview of State action, provided of course such action does not violate the Constitution of the United States. Every State regulates that business, within this limitation, to suit itself. This as everyone knows has been done any and all points. The decision of the Sufrom the foundation of the Government down to the present moment. Some admit negro enfirage and some do not. Some provide for a property qualification in the voter do not. In some States a person must reside two years or more within its limits in order to vote, and in others but one or a

this respect, subject only to the organic iaw or We are quite aware that citizen and voter are not synous mous terms. Women are citizens distinctly affirms when he declared that the but not voters. But the Amendment is as silent about citizens as voters. It confers no more power on Congress to make the former than to prescribe the qualifications of the latter, and

shorter period. Every State is independent in

one in either case. But it may be said, indeed it has been said in effect already, that Congress, though no power is conferred upon it by the amendment for the purpose, will arrogate to itself such power, and United States. If they were out of the Federal declare the negroes that may be freed in virtne of the adoption of the instrument by threezens and voters! Well, this is a land of free speech, and people are at liberty to say as many foolish things as they choose. A man may say that this, that, or the other thing is going to happen, and he may be right or wrong; but it does not follow that it will take place because he says so. It may be his honest opinion, but he may be mistaken. We may assume, if we piease, that Congress will grossly violate the Constitution, obliterate State laws, and destroy our liberties. Does the asenmption prove this? If Congress pass an unonstitutional law, there is a remedy at hand. and one expressly provided, to meet such an That remedy is the Snpreme Court. But the Court may prove corrupt or recreant. Certainly; and an earthquake may sink the Capital, or the people may all take it into their heads to go mad together and obliterate all rights to "life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness" on the part of each other! Clearly, there is no way o Disturbed. -In an article last week we compared the opposition to slavery in this country be called argument at all. If Congress violate to the avalanche of the Aips, and the attempt | the fundamental law of the land, the Snpreme to stop that opposition to an old man trying to Court will most likely so decide; and if its memarrest the course of the avalanche with his bers and the Executive persist in wrong doing, Indeed, it seems to have seriously disturbed | while-will turn the whole of them ont at the its whole nervous system. It is in great rext election and put in others in their places pain. Its agony is fearful to behold. It who will act differently, That's our view of evidently sees the avalanche coming, and is the remedy in such a case. There is no need in mortal dread of being overwhelmed and of accession or revolution in such an emergencrushed to death by it. We sincerely commis- cy. The men who framed the Constitution dy we can enggest at the present writing is for redress but a resort to brute force under such | Those who joined this body from Kentneky did | as anybody, in an awfully wrong cause, came it to take to its heels and run for dear life. Vig- eircumstances. If they had been, the governorcus exercise is excellent; and, besides the ment they created with so much toil and blood up arms against the Uulon. So General Grant profuse perspiration it must produce, the feeling and bequeathed as a precious inheritance to

> When the slaves of Kentneky are set free by virtue of the Amended Constitution-as they certainly will be-the question whether they shall become citizens and voters will depend wholly upon the action of the State Itself sub sequently. If it be her good will and pleasure not, not. That's the whole question in a nut- mitted to return to their homes north of that

who does not wish to misunderstand it. ratify this amendmeni; may not Congress at | reace and concord become cherished objects of some future day propose another amendment making all negroes throughout the country | the country and inflict the penalties of treason citizens and voters? Well, now, we cannot on one side of it and noon the other more decide this. We are not prophets, or the sons | guilty, comparative exemption?" of prophets, and don't know what may happen in the dim future. Nothing will occur, we trust, to vex posterity worse than what has that there may not, we want to clear away one of the elements of disturbance, now that our The rebel forces in Arkansas under Jeff | are heartily sick of it, and want to hear the

If an amendment, such as the one sugges river numbered about eight thousand men, but should be made in either of the modes pointed of prake and agreeable surprise. Some time out by the Constitution, that is, If Congress, upon the application of two-thirds of the islatures of the several States, should call a convention for the purpose, or if two-thirds of The Federal expedition lately set on foot to both Houses should propose such an amenddrive the rebels from Arkaneas will be without ment, and, in either case, it should be ratified by three-fourths of the several States composing the Federal Union at the time, it would be as bliding upon the whole of the said States as | ns is now being fully demonstrated, thus furany other article of the Constitution. There is nishing the most cheering comment upon the no escape from the proposition. The only limi. | high character of the American soldier. The tation to the power of amendment which the Constitution provides has reference to the slave trade, which was not to terminate before the year 1808, and to the cquai suffrage in the Scnate of all the States unless any State should voluntarily surrender each equality.

How the failure to adopt the present amend-So the London Times admits that we have ment-supposing for the sake of argument "astonished the world." Thus the Thunderer that it should fail-is going to prevent Conjustifies our old-fashioned Fourth-of-July liter- gress from passing other amendments, aband or otherwise, hereafter, or their ratification, is more than we can see, and we guess it is man who is not thoroughly blinded by his prejudices must know—that the flat against slavery | nmphs last month produced a radical change in has gone forth. Better yield with a good grace European expressions relative to American to what cannot be prevented. It is already nscless and a nulsance in the State. Better | France fully concede the complete victory abate nuisances. Revolutions, recollect, never | which the nation has gained over the rebellion

GOVERNOR BRAMLETTE'S LETTER -The Central Gazette, of Danville, Ky, makes the follow- are now entertained of the perpetnity of the ing sensible comments on the late correspondence on the slavery question between Governor Bramlette and General Briebin:

Bramlette and General Brisbin:

The truthfulness of the facts set forth by the Governor must be patent to every thinking man; the plan which is urged upon the people to rid themselves of the remains of the "effecte and burdensome" institution, is the only legitimate and practicable method which can be presented. To those who look at facts as they exist, it must be evident that the system of American slavery is virtually destroyed—whether rightfully or wrongfully, necessarily, or unnecessarily, it is useless now to inquire. It is also a padjable fact that it is not the polley or purpose of the Government to lend its add to its re establishment; on the contrary, it is the settled conviction of nine-tenths of the people of the United States that slavery has been the canse of all the woos which have come upon them, and hence its doorn land and France are extended to our people in the great bereavement they have sustained. The latest date of our foreign intelligence is the 28th ult., prior to the reception of the news of Johnston's enrrender, which will certainly give new impetus to the change going on in popular sentiment toward this country. Chattanooga, and other despatches have been eent to him through the Confederate General Wofford, who has been in command at Atlanta. deserters from the late robel army arrived at the the Ohio river.

LAW ON BOTH SIDES OF THE LINE .- The pa-

"belligerent."

and, Kentucky, and Missouri.

not of this State or that, not even of the South

North, the East, or the West, but one composed

of persons who had united to resist the execu-

tion of the authority of the United States at

pieme Court simply affirms the fact of the ex-

istence of this power. It did not undertake to

define its territory or its civit jurisdiction and

authority. It was declared to be a line of bay-

or ets-the existence of a force which was de-

feet held certain territories or places, at times

even in Maryland and Pennsylvania, but i

never held them by virtue of any legal author-

ity. It was force against iaw. It was success-

States of the South have never been legally

"I cannot perceive, indeed, how it is possible

o question the instice of this conclusion. If

the States of the South, by their own acts, could

iegally withdraw from the Union, then it was

policy, not principle, which demanded, on our

part, their subjugation to the authority of the

compact, it is because they had the legal right

say they were expelled by us from any motive

"Now, if these pia in views are correct, it fol-

lows that the opinion of the Attorney-General

treated by this and by every other government

It had no territorial limits, no civil functions

camp and field should be thrown back into th

after enduring the ordeal of a four-years' war,

has ealled from our citizens many expressions

war and the probable moral and social results

We notice this fact with extreme gratification

The news of our decisive military tri-

and acknowledge the impossibility of establish-

American Union. The profoundest sorrow is

expressed over the assassination of President

General Wilson is still in Macon. Officers

earing despatches from him have arrived in

DESERTERS.-Yesterday morning forty-s'x

as it indicates with what readiness the industria

away.

cparated from the Union.

whatever

Court?

signated 'a belligerent.' This force, in point of

ie which was given to the officers and men Another surrender! The rebel Dick Tayior, we are authentically informed, has capitulated ail the forces that were under his command in Alabama and Mississippi to Gen. Canby, commanding the Guif Department. This intelligence, though not surprising, is exparole, granted by General Grant, to exclude ceedingly gratifying, as it marks one more deany persons having it from any right to a home cisive step toward unbroken peace. Gen. Taylor, as the successor of Gen. Hood, comporth of the Potomac, on the ground that the United States Supreme Court had determined manded the rebei Army of Tennessee, which that the rebel force constituted what is called a made the desperate but fruitless campaign against Gen. Thomas in the beginning of last In the New York Tribune, we find the followwinter. The shattered columns of that army lng examination of the position assumed by the which escaped from the destructive blows that Attorney-General of the United States on this expelled Hood from Nashville were much too ceble to sustain another general engagement, "The authority of General Grant to execute but they remained as an approvance to the convention with General Lee is not questhe region of country in which they songht tloned, nor is the parole itself declared void in refuge, and therefore it was important the hands of the soldier, but it determined that that they should be atterly dispersed. They when held by such soldier north of a given line can be of no further annoyance now, their it is inoperative, giving to the bearer no legal aims being surrendered to the triumphant protection. The policy which dictated the conforces of the Union. The record of the rebel vention is too obvious to be questioned. It was army of Tennessee, from the palmy days of its strength, when led by Bragg and Kirby Smith render their co-operation hereafter next to im and Johnston and Hood, down to the period possible. The rebellion was considered at an when its compact organization was broken up end, and uncalled for liberality was extended to by repeated shocks of battle, is one of vicissithe men even to the extent of being permitted tude and peril. It was once a great army o brave men, and it fought from field to field till horses and other private effects. What was its ranks were dwindled to a comparatively regarded as their 'homes' is sufficiently exhope'ess band. Its history is completely writplained by the fact that General Grant ordered ten now, and we hope that those whose arms transportation for them, for instance, to Maryhave been surrendered will speedily forget the tterness of four years' bloody strife, and, in "It will be seen that the capitulation did not good faith, renew their allegiance to the Union. recognize at all a legal secession-3 North or a which, in not being able to destroy, they should Sonth, but one common Union. General Grant, now learn to love with brave and loyal hearts. nevertheless, treated with a 'belligerent' power,

Strong efforts are being made and fiatter. ing inducements offered by Mexican agents in the cities of Washington and New York to encourage American emigration to Mexico. The rapid disbanding of the Northern and Southern armics will certainly stimulate the spirit of emigration among thousands of enterprising men who have been suddenly denied employ ment at home and many are ant to embrace the f vorable anspices under which they are tendered a field of labor in Mexico. To the adventurons or warlike, the struggle between Juarez and Maximilian offers an interesting theatre of action, and to those who would devote themselves to industrial arts, the fertile fields and copious mines of that undeveloped State present a very attractive prospect. Sympathy for the struggling Republic, and a native American pride in the old Monroe doctrine, will induce thousands to go thither and battle for liberal principles and vindicate a policy which has been engrafted for half a century upon our own Government. As a matter of course our national anthorities would positively forbid the organization of a military force upon the soil of the United States for the purpose of making war against Maximilian. but no obstacle, we are sure, would be thrown to secede, for surely we are not permitted to in the way of peaceful emigration, let the final purpose be what it may. Upou Mexican soll Northern and Southern troops who had op posed each other in civil war can meet upo amicable terms in the same cause. In this is wrong both in policy and principle. There | way, under mysterious Providence, it would can be no legal North or South. There is but seem that a cardinal principle of American one common Union, whose authority is the policy is to be vindicated.

same on both banks of the Potomac. Offender. are individuals, not States. There are rebeis, but no rebel political sovereignties-no rebel "The existence of a belligerent power was a fact-a legal fact. We have dwelt with it as before. The disposition to aid and not embarfact. In no instance have we treated it as a rass him in his exceedingly difficult position is body politic. We have removed it by a kindred strong and all but naiversal. We have never force. In destroving the belligerent we have had a Chief Magistrate that was treated with restored the authority of the United States | more fairness, and we trust that the treatment wherever it was resisted or overthrown. Can now extended to him will be continued to the t be said, in this view, that the uncondi- end of his administration. However much he tional protection awarded to the soldier to go | may at times have erred as a Tennessec politito 'his home and their remain undisturbed' is cian, we may hope much from him as President. void north of a line of latitude? What are the for his experience and advancement have no words of the convention which make a 'home' donbt given him increased wisdom, and he is in Maryland and Kentucky impossible? Is it surrounded by statesmen as his advisers,

answered that Maryland was no party to the belligerent power referred to by the Snpreme a malicious, malignant, and vindictive mau, 'Certainly not, nor in a legal sense was Virginia or North Carolina. It was arms-a force who have known him longjand familiarly, that, capable of resisting the laws-it was all force when properly approached, even by enemies, which constituted the 'belligerent.' It was so he is ever most kind and gentle-hearted.

no legal existence. It was a body of armed we were called on by an ex-Confederate officer, men gathered from all parts of the country. not make a 'home' elsewhere when they took back, took the oath of allegiance, and wishes only to be a quiet and good citizen.

of relief which distance from the scene of dan their posterity would have been no better than the soldiers of 'the Northern Army of Virginia,' has now been guided right, desires, as we have and the late lamented President concluded, for an ordinary monarchy, and would have been as they were designated, were sent, each to his said, only to be a loyal citizen, but he tells us home,' in Maryland, Kentucky, Missouri, and that he can't go anywhere, not even through "The capitulation did not enjarge the jegal anthority of the United States; it simply dis- you been? How did you like it? Have you perced a band of men who had resisted the ex- got your rights? What do you think of Richecution of that authority, both north and south of the Potomac. Why, then, say that says that he bears all such things because he to make them such, they will become such; if the soldiers who surrendered shall not be per- knows that he must do it. But we fully agree shell en the subject. It's so plain that nobody, river? Is it wise to mark out a geographical as he is, men who wish to keep all the obligaas it seems to us, can help understanding it, line and to hold men to account on one side of thous of their allegiance, is not only unjust and it and retease them on the other? Can we But here is another supposition: Suppose we afford in the moment of triumph, and when cowardly as it would be to strike a man who

all good men, to draw an arbitrary line across The idea has generally prevailed that the country would suffer a scourge hardly less than that of war itself when the thousands who will been exposed to the demoralizing effects of waiks of civil life; and hence the orderly manner in which our reinrned soldiers conduct themseives,

it at the head of a brigade of Indlans. nesses to our country.

of a sudden reflux of hundreds of thousands of troops upon the loyal States, we expressed the conviction that they would quietly return to their homes, and, with comparatively few exceptions, rapidly become valuable citizens again. The soundness of the conviction then expressed by brave men, who discarded for a time the robes of citizenship and engaged in the war for the ns to have any claim to be treated as a prisone Union, have not been prompted by that lustful of war. We should suppose that, even when ambition which blunts and destroys the noble a man is surrendered as a prisoner of war but sensibilities of life; they have used the weapons of blood only to establish the blessings of peace, and, this great end being attained, they quickly punishment. resume their former quiet and useful avocatious

It is said that the women of the South. specially of South Carolina, abuse their hus bands openly and violently for having done so little fighting. We would advise them to draw Lincoln, and the warmest sympathies of Eng. a curtain over their lectures. Gen. Wilson's mighty progress through

across it.

the late rebellion. we hope he will be cut off. If the whole of him can't be cut off, we hope that his head

WEDNESDAY, MAY 10, 1865

of this branch of public enterprise. The New York Times learns of the early opening of an nternational line from New York to Genoa, and by the masses of the people as permanent

There is a good angury in the fact that all or nearly all of the papers speak kindly of President Johnson since his inauguration whatever some of them may have said of him

Andrew Johnson has often been spoken of as but we have just been assured by two promi-

who, after having fenght long, and as bravely Weil, this officer who was misguided, but

the streets, without being constantly insuited. He says that men call out to him, Where have mond? Where's your idolized Jeff Davis? He with him that to taust and insult men situated impolitic, and against the public peace, but as has manaeles upon his wrists and ankles.

ne in writing a history of the war. We guess that he will have to wind it up very differently rom what he expected to when he began it. We guess that he will now throw up the work in isgust, knowing that the rebels must be sick of the very mention or thought of the war, and a history of the rebellion by one who figured in

But Albert Pike is a very able man, and a iarge space would be given in our memory to recollections of his personal kindnesses to us if the greater portion of that space were not given to recollections of his grievous unkind-

army when it surrendered, and, as there was n British Deerhound at hand to rescue hlm, he was surrendered with it. But we cannot see what right he had to be included in the terms of the surrender. He was an officer of the rebe navy and not a member of Gen. Johnston's com mand. He has violated often and most outrageonsly the laws of war, and does not seem to is found to have been a deserter or a murdere or a pirate, he is properly liable to trial and

It is said that ex Governor Wise chafes grod deal and even foams at the mouth be energies of the country are to be restored after suse his house is used by old John Brown's danghter as a school-house for teaching little the gloom and desolation of war have passed niggers. It seems a pretty hard case certainly but we don't readily see what the Governor can do about it. Old John Brown's daughter is resolute and won't evacuate the premises. It is said that "Old John Brown's soul is marching affairs. The public journals of England and on," and his daughter is determined that the minds of the little niggers shall imitate the exing a Sonthern Confederacy. No more doubts

Alabama and Mississippi has been like that o a mighty whirlwind, sweeping a whole Forrest all the way to the Mississippi river, if not The great rebellion broke out about ninety

ears from the commencement of our Govern-

If Champ Ferguson is trying to escape.

Military Prison in this city from Nashville, and South Carolina, with only white labor, were furnished transportation to points north of will probably play her cards honestly hereafter.

band of forty-one guerillas, said to be a portion of Forrest's old command, under Captains Hnghes and Lee, and a gang of twenty-three outlaws, in command of one Goulder, were on the Lebanon Branch Railroad, in the vicinity of

New Haven. The marauders have been roaming through Nelson county for the past few days, robbing indiscriminately. Many of the citizens have suffered severely by their depredations. We understand that a Federal force has been sent in pursuit of the gnerillas, and no lonbt they will soon be expelled from the The close of the war promises to be foiowed speedily by the increase and extension of cean steamship lines far beyond our experience

taking in Madeira and Cadiz as calling places; and so well do the Italian Government think of this enterprise that they have guaranteed for the Company four per cent interest on a capital of one million dollars. AMOUNT OF UNITED STATES SECURITIES ABROAD.-Information has been received from onr consuls and from American bankers in Europe that there are now in European markets between three and four hundred millions of United States bonds. The largest amount of these securities are held by German capitalists

We have now ten new Territories waiting o be made States. They are-Wyoming, Arizona, Colcrado, Idaho, Montana, Nebraska, New Mexico, Utah, and Washington

SPEECH FROM A REPENTANT REBEL. - A large meeting of prominent men of West Tennessee and the adjacent portions of Mississlppi and Arkansas, was recently held at Memphis, to take into consideration the condition of the Sonthern people, and consult upon the best means of restoring peace and re-establishing the civil authority of the United States. The following resolutions were adopted nnani-

Recoired, That we now believe it to be our duty and interest, and it is also our wish, to re-turn in good faith to our former allegiance to the United States, and to lend our willing and the United States, and to lend our willing and active co operation to any measures which may be thought best, which have in view the restoration of law and civil government to our States, and their former position in the Feteral Union, under such restrictions as may be most consistent with the good of the whole people of the United States; and that we hereby individually and collectively pledge ourselves, that those of us who may still have friends or relatives in rebellion against the United States, to use our respective influences with them, whenever opportunity may offer, to Induse whenever opportunity may offer, to induce them to lay down their arms and return to their rmer sliegiance.

Recolred, That the United States ought to be

as magnanimons to forgive as she is powerful to punish, and we recommend amnesty, repeal of confiscation, and removal of civil disabilities. The tone of the speeches corresponded with he resolutions, and were indeed more outspoken in reference to the hopelessness of the receilion and the necessary sacrifice of slavery. The meeting was solemn in character, but was relieved somewhat of its sombre hue by the following good-natured and witty remarks of Col. Grace, of Arkansas, who gave his fellow-sufferers to understand that he had inspected the el-phant to his entire satisfaction.

FELLOW-CITIZENS: I am the man who drew up the ordinance of secession in the Legislature of Arkansas; I have been in the field fighting against the Union for nearly four years, but now I am a conquered and whipped man. [Laughter.] As I was gallant in going ont to fight, I now propose to be gallant at surrendering, and submitting to the arms of the Government. Let us have respect for the Government that we cannot whip. [Langhter.] I have no contempt for Federal authority now, if I ever had. I do not think there is a manip bosom in the South, but that has higher respect for Northern gallantry than when we went into the fight. The authorities tell us to come back and reconstruct FELLOW-CITIZENS: I am the man who drew authorities tell us to come back and reconstruct the Union; that they will give us honorable terms. Do you think that people as brave as the North are, are going to risk their reputation in war, to turn around after we have dispersed our armies, to give us anything but honorable terms? There may be some men in the North who may think that the South had a hand in the

The North have maintained this conflict nobly, and the South have nothing to be ashamed of. I am prond of the South—there is something in the very atmosphere that makes men great. When you wanted men to speak against the oppression of Great Britain you went to Virginia, when you wanted men to command the armies of the colonics you went again to Virginia. and when you wanted a man to frame the De aration of Independence you went again to Virginia, and found him in the person of Thom-Virginia, and found him in the person of Thomas Jeffersor; and even in our error we have shown greatness. So, I say that the South is not an insignificant people; and if so great a people as they are cannot whip the world, who cannot come to the inevitable conclusion that the North is greater? [Laughter.] And I am not going to stultify myself by saying I have been whipped by nobody. Now it is our duty to repent and go back to this great national church—repent, get absolution, and be baptised chnrch—repent, get absolution, and be baptised afresh. [Laughter.] I know we will receive bonorable and just terms. When I had an in-terview with the President, his heart seemed to terview with the President, his heart seemed to be ever overflowing with love toward the Sonthern people. We first went out of the Union and threw down the gage of battle, and the North picked it up; we fired the first gun and took the first fort.—Fort Snmpter—which was taken back a few days ago. [Langhter.] The North seemed to be unwilling to fight; they did not think we would fight, and so we thought of them, but, to cur sorrow, we have found out different; they seemed to spring up like mushrooms from all parts of the earth. Before this war I never saw a Federal officer, hardly. I never fett the slightest oppression of the Federal Government; in fact, I never thought we had one until I went out to fight; then I found we did have a Government.

ernment. REBEI. GENERALS .- The following is a list of the rebel Generals surrendered to General Sherman by General Johnston, and who are at libcrty to go home, wearing their side arms:

P. G. T. Beanregard, of Louisiana. LIEUTENANT-GENERAL. D. H. Hill, of North Carolina. MAJOR GENERALS.

Gustavus W. Smith, of Kentucky.
J. Patterson Anderson, of Florida.
Wm. B. Bate, of Tennessee.
W. W. Loring, of North Carolina.
John C. Brown, of Tennessee.
M. C. Butler, of South Carolina.
Howall Cabb. of Georgia. Howell Cobb, of Georgia. Samnet G. French, of Mississippi. Carter L. Stevenson, of Tennes R F Hoke, of North Carolina. Jones, of Virginia. Geo. Maney, of Tennessee. Lafayette McLaws, of Georgia. P. M. B. Yonng, of Georgia, Root Ransom, of North Carolina J. S. Williams, of Kentneky. BRIGADIER GENERALS.

Jos. H Lewis, of Kentneky.
W. P. Wasford, of Georgia.
M. F. Wright, of Tennessee.
Zebulon York, of Louislana.
W. B. Wood, of Alabama.
T. L. Clingman, of North Carolina.
Z. C. Deas, of Alabama.
C. G. Dibbrel, of Tennessee.
A. G. Blanchard, of Louislana.
W. M. Brown, of Dist. of Columbia.
Jas. Chestnut, of South Carolina.
Stephen Elliott, of South Carolina.
B. W. Ferguson, of Mississippl. S. W. Ferguson, of Mississippi. Lucius H. Cartrell, of Georgia. J. R. Haygood, of South Carolina. Alfred Iverson, Jr. of Georgia. H. P. Lowry, of Mississippi. Maningault, of South Carolina.

Pettns, of Mississippi.

The Herald's special says, the evidence in possession of the Government of the complicity of Jeff Davis and his proscribed associates is such that no foreign Government will hesitate a moment in giving them up. President Johnsou'a proclamation for their apprehension has been sent throughout the South, over rebel telegraph lines. There was another iong cabinet session to-day on the subject of throwing open the South to unrestricted trade.

The Herald's North. Carolina correspondent says that when negotiations for Johnston's surrender commenced he had about 50,000 troops, but of these not more than 30,000 wanted to be paroled. So anxious were they to get out of the army and return home that they atole all horse they could from their officers and struck off ocross the country and engaged in indisciminate plundering.

Gen. Johnston admitted he had no control over them. He spoke very bitterly against Davis, The Herald's special says, the evidence in pos-

Ifna the worst whipped State in the Union.

[Special correspondence of the Louisville Journal.] OUR SPRINGFIELD CORRESPONDENCE. THE MARTYRED PRESIDENT AT HIS OLD HOME.-THE FUNERAL PAGEANT AT THE

St. Nicholas Hotel, Springfield, Ill., Thursday Evening, May 4, 1865. The grandest ceremony ever performed over e mortal remains of illustrious dead has been ompleted to-day, and the rays of the sun that will make bright the day to-morrow will not penetrate the darkness of the tomb, where, in llence, sleeps the cold form of Abraham Lincoin. The last sad rites have been performed and the honored son of the people has been laid to rest in his narrow home. The proude t ibute that man could bestow has been offered to the dust of the martyred President. "After of the tomb have closed upon his form, and eyes that yet are red with weeping have scanned the face of the dead for the last time. THE THRONG.

At an early hour this morning trains began o arrive in the city, loaded down with human forms. Every street was crowded, and the square surrounding the State-house was a living, floating mass. The dawn was ushered in with the firing of twenty-one guns, and from that time until the procession moved out from the city the deep boom of cannon was heard every ten minutes. At six o'clock this morning the doors of the State-house were again thrown open to the public, and another ceaseless throng began to pour through the building. It seemed as if the people could not tire of gazing upon the rigid features of Abraham Lincoln, and with slow steps and uncovered heads they reverently passed by his coffin. Here were gray-headed men, whose trem bling limbs would scarcely bear them up the broad stone steps of the Capitoi, and by their side walked erect manhood, or the brown curls of youth and beauty. Further on a mother clasped the little hand of the child of tender years, or lifted the rosy-cheecked boy above the head of the coffin-all slowly, sadly moving in a train beneath the gorgeons canopy where rested the finneral couch, and where was iaid the dead. From the door of the Statehonse to the rear of the procession the crowd was struggling for admittance, a distance of several squares,

At nine o'clock the lid of the coffin was closed, and admittance denied to the Representatives' Hall to all but the officials intrusted with the ceremony. The different societies and the military were promptly on the ground, yet there was some unaccountable delay in the forming of the procession. For two hours the men stood patiently in the sun waiting the action of the marshais appointed for the occasion. With broad silken sashes wound about their waists, and with bright plumes waving from their bats, these dignitaries spurred their horses to their mettle, and rode furiously up and down the broken lines, yet were unable to form the divisions in accordance with the published programme. At 11 o'clock the elegant bearse which was used yesterday, drawn by the same six black horses, was driven to the immediate front of the north gate of the State-house, and a few moments after the corpse was slowly borne down the steps, while a choir of jadies and gentiemen from this city and St. Louis sang a sweet and mournful air. The scene was superbly grand. A hundred voices swelled the low deep notes of the Dead March in Sani fo heaven, while a splendid brass band joined in the chorus. As the solemn strain floated grandly upon the breeze more than ten thousand eads were uncovered, and the coffin was laid in the hearse. To-day aweet flowers of early May, fragrant with dewy freshness, were placed in the vases between the gorgeous plnmes of the hearse, and the fair blossoms, so pure and beautiful, were typical of Heaven. By alf past eleven the procession, to sad strains of music, commenced moving slowly through

the city, out the road to Oak Ridge Cemetery. THE PAGEANT. Major-General Joseph Hooker, the gallant and battle-scarred warrior, superbly mounted, surrounded by his aids, rode at the head of the procession. He sat his horse with a calm of all men for Chief Marshal on an occasion so time to dwell upon the scene or to enter more replete with grandenr and solemnity. Next sme Major-General Dodge and staff, followed by a band at the head of the 146th Illinois Volnteers, commanded by Colonel Henry Dean. The following order of procession was then observed. This incinded the First Division and nilitary escorts officered as follows:

Col. C. M. Prevoet, 16th regiment V. R. C., Mar Aidr-Lient, Thomas B. Beach, A. A. A. G. Major F. Bridgeman, Pay Department C. S. A., Mar-

Aids-Major R. W. McClauchry, Major W. W. White. Aids—Major R. W. DicChaughry, Major W. W. W. Huke.
Band.
Halleck Guard, from St. Louis, Capt. Morgan, Commanding, Old Guard, St. Louis, Capt. Clarke Commanding, Cempany E. Sid regiment V. R. C., Lieut. Corulino. Commanding, Officers in army and navy in service or honorably discharged, about forty in number.

Maj.-Gen. John A. McClernand, Grand Marshal.
Aids—Lieut.-Col. A. Schwartz, Capt. Hienry Jayne, Capt. R. Rudolph, Capt. Benl. Ferguson, Thos. Owen, Hon. Chas. Keys, J. L. Million, Wm. M. Sprincer, E. E. Myers, A. N. J. Crock, Ed. L. Metritt, and N. Higgins.

THIED DIVISION.

rall BEARRS.

Hen, Jesse K. Dubois, then S. T. Logan. then Gustava P. Kerner, James L. Lamb, Eq., Hon, S. H. Treats.

Col. John Williams, C. W. Matheny, Esq., Elijah Hes, Evg., Inon. J. T. Stuart. Horse of the late President, "Old Bob," led by grooms,

Mourners and family of deceased in earrisace,
Capt, Robert Lincoln, son of the President,
Luden Data Links, "Links in the President,"

Capt. Rocert Encous. son of the Freedent, Judge David Davis. United States Supreme Court. M. Smith and N. M. Edwards, bruthers-in-law Mr. Lincoln. Geo. John D. S. Todd, cousin to Mrs. Lincoln. Chee. Alexander Smith, brother to C. M. Smith.

Immia.

Col. Speed Butler, Marnhal.

Aida—Major Robert Allen, Capt. L. Rosette, and Capt. Albert Williams.

Marshals of Sections—William E. Bennett, Huny W. Ives, Philip C. Latham, William V. Roll, K. H. Richardson, J. E. Williams, and J. D. Crahb.

Civil authorities of United States and Territories (in Gov. Osleeby, Ill.; Georgiages, States and Territories (in Gov. Osleeby, Ill.; Georgiages, Williams, Williams, Osleeby, Miller, Minn.; Gov. Morton, Ind.; Gov. Brough, Ohio; Gov. Parker, New Jeney; and Gov. Pickerlys, Idaho (in carriages,)

Congressional Delegation.

Hou, Geo. T. Brown, Serscant-at-Arms of the Senate, Jas. J. Christle, D. A. Morean, S. Philbrook, assistants to Hon. Geo. T. Brown, Serscant-at-Arms of the Senate, James W. Nye, Nevada; Geo. H. Williams, Orogon, H. S. Lane, Indians, John B. Henderson, Mo. Hon., S. G. Ordway, Serscant-at-Arms of the House, James W. Mondalling, A. Morean, S. Philipps, H. S. Lane, Indians, John B. Henderson, Mo. Hon., S. G. Ordway, Serscant-at-Arms of the House, John, S. G. Ordway, Serscant-at-Arms of the House, Indians, John B. Henderson, Mo. Hon., S. G. Ordway, Serscant-at-Arms of the House, Indians, John B. Henderson, Mo. Hon., S. G. Ordway, Serscant-at-Arms of the House, Indians, John B. Henderson, Mo. Hon., S. G. Nebenck, Ohio: Samuel Hooper, Massachusetts; Sidory Clark, Kanas; Thos, B. Shannon, California: Chas. E. Philips, Maryland, W. R. Newell, New Jores; Thos. W. Ferry, Michigan; Joseph Balley, Pennsylvania; J.R. Morehead, Punnayl-vania; J.R. Morehead, Punnayl-vania; W. W. Wallace, Idshe.

laiely so bright with benevolence and hope, then cold and stiff in death, General Grant was not of the number. He had doubtless previously taken his last farewell. When General Sherman entered into his unfortunate negociation with Joe Johnston, the Lieutenant-General himself carried the order countermanding it. Instead of making elaborate preparations, I quote the words of one who saw him take his leave: "He had with him only his many his many his many laterate has gad of full start. BIXTH DIVESION.

How. William H. Herndon, Marshal.

Aldr-P. P. Enos. C. S. Zaue, T. W. Dresser, M. D.:
John T. Jones William H. Gochran, James Ray bourne,
Charles Vincent. Edward Beach, John Peters, C. W.
Bearden, R. C. Hankey,
Marshalo of Sections—Thomas Lyon, B. T. Hill, Geo.
Birse, Henry Yeakel. Jscob Halfon, — Sweet, Dewits
C. Hartwell, Hamilton Hovey, Frederick B. Smith.
Members of the Christian, Sanitary, and other kindred
Commissions
Delegations from Bodies Politic, Universities, and Collegations from Bodies Profession,
Members of the Medical Profession,
Members of the Medical Profession,
Representatives of the Press.

Bend, Masonito Order of Soringseld and neschboring cities. BIXTH DIVISION.

Maronic Order of Spring fe'd and neighboring cities, about 300 in number.
Order of Odd Fellows from Springfield and other cities,
about 150 in number.
Fenian Brotherhood of Springfield and neighboring

Lulon Relief Fire Company of Springso Arab Engine Company of Cairo, Phenix Fire and Bucket Company of Sprin

The procession was nearly au hour in passing a given point. Many beantiful devices and appropriate mottoes were carried and displayed long the line of march. At designated points the bands played mournful airs, and the pageant was full of grandenr and solemnity.

At half-past twelve o'clock the procession atered Oak Ridge Cemetery. The largest number of citizens had proceeded to the hurial

ground ahead of the procession, and when the funeral cortage arrived, every elevated point in the vicinity of the vanit was densely crowded. The guards eleared a space in front of the tomb, which was immediately occupied by mourners and distinguished dignitaries. To the laft of the vanit was seated the choir, and as the coffin was lifted from the hearse, and carried and placed in the tomb, a solemn chant swelled on the air.

To the right, a stand draped in black was erected, and the vast concourse having assembled as near the vanit as possible, the Rev. Mr. Hale, of Springfield, with uncovered head, arose and offered up an eloquent prayer to the Threne of Grace. When the divine alloded to the lamented President his sentences became broken, and many eyes were made to weep. Threne of Grace. When the divine alloded to the lamented President his sentences became broken, and many eyes were made to weep. At the conclusion of the prayer, a dirge, composed for the occasion by G. F. Root, was performed by the choir, assisted by the band. The Rev. N. W. Mirer, of Springfield, then read an impressive chapter from the Book of Job. As soon as Mr. Miner had retired from the front of the stand, the choir swelled heavenward the grand choral, "To Thee, O! Lord." Next in order was the reading of President Lincoin's last Inangural by Rev. A. C. Hubbard. Over the bier of the martyred President, the language of that memorable address sounded like words of prophecy.

The solemn dirge by Otto was then performed by the choir, and Bishop Simpson advanced, and in a fervent, impressive manner, delivered the funeral oration. The following funeral hymn, composed by the deceased President's pastor, the Rev. P. D. Gurley, D. D., to be sung at the grave in Springfield, was here performed:

**Rost, noble Martyr! rest in peace:

**Rost, noble

Thy name shall live while time endures, And men shall say of thee: "He saved his country from its fees, And bade the slave be free." These deeds shall be thy monument, Better than brase and stone; They leave thy fame in glory's light, L'nrivall'd and alone,

This consecrated spot shall be To Freedom ever dear; And Freedom's aims of every race Shall weep and worship here. O God! before whom we in tears Our fallon Chief deplore; Grant that the cause for which he died May live forevermore,

Rev. Dr. Harkey delivered the closing prayer he requiem, "Peace, troubled soul," chanted, the benediction pronounced by Rev. Dr Gurley, and the imposing ceremonies closed

with the well-known doxology:

To Father, Sow, and Holy Ghost,
The God whom we adore,
Be glory as it was, is now,
And shall be overmore.

The day was bright and beautiful and the roads in excellent condition. The God of nature seemed to smile upon the ceremonies.

It is estimated that fifty thousand people witnessed and participated in the funeral of Abraham Liucoln to day. No man was ever so honored before. It is certain that Oak Ridge Cemetery was never so througed before, and perform the article the people collected around a single grave, and mourning the death of one man so devontly and sincerely. Here were men and women from every part of this great nation wearing the badge of sorrow, assembled to consecrate with their tears the shrine where sleeps the mortal of the great immortal. But in order to be in time for the earliest mail we have uo the standard and more intelligent portion of Victoria's N. A dominiona, Uppea Canada's interests are with the Great West and not with Cauada East, Quite a number of the M. P. P's are strongly in favor of the annexation and say "right and lond" that "the quicker "its cession have done in the East on the Likes, and being largely estited with Americans and a some what better informed and more intelligent portion of Victoria's N. A dominiona, Uppea Canada's interests are with the Great West and not with Cauada East, Quite a number of the M. P. P's are strongly in favor of the annexation and say "right and lond" that "the quicker "its done the better."

The Parliament this essein have done the better."

The parliament this could be overthrow of the rebellion has made quite a change in the unexpaper articles and change in the unexpaper articles and example of the great the Bound and they fairly tremble for faur the achange of a change in the unexpaper articles and change in the unexpaper articles and change in the unexpaper articles and example the package of the four the achange of a change in the unexpaper articles and change in the unexpaper articles and change in the surp stately dignity, and looked as if he was the man to be in time for the earliest mail we have uo fully into details. Suffice it to say that the Kentncky delegation was one of the finest-looking bodies of meu present. This speaks much

> monwealth. The city is becoming quiet again to-night. departed for their homes, and numbers are leaving by every train. They return wearled memories of the hour will never be forgotten. Inafter years it will be a grand t ing to say, 1

and the United States, but of that we know now 'yea or nay." The idea they now have is, to send some M. P. P. is to England and nave her 'ccerce the refractory provinces "by the sea.' for without them they can't succeed in their present ideas. They have only one resent left-unite with Uncle Sam. Parliament cloud earlier than was expected on account of this The ceremony is over, and the martyr sleeps peace smong the scenes of his old home. Hon. John W. Merritt, of the State Register; Ed. L. Baker, of the State Journal: and Mesera. Johnson and Weber, constituted the committee from this city for the reception of the press, and the thanks of Bohemians are due them for their many acts of kindness.

A national salute was fired at sundown this evening. AN HOUR WITH GEN. GRANT .- John W. Forney thus graphically describes the incidents of an honr spent with Gen. Grant:

A great deal that transpires here is left out of the Canadian papers. For instance, so frightened are they at the possibility of the Yamkess coming after the rebelion is over, that the royal Surveyors and Engineers on Sanday last were surveying all over Foist Levi heights opposite Quebec, for a place upon which to erect fortifications and strengthen the defences of the capital of Canada. The M. P. F.'s have organized a company and they have been drilling affitheir spare time so as to set a good example and also to be ready for an emergency. Speaking of President Lincolu's inaugural the writer says: "Uncle Abe's ermon takes the shine off from all the documents he ever issued, and no one can say anything against it in these parts. WASHINGTON, April 30, 1335. The public man most talked about and whose face and form the people of our country are most anxious to see, is unquestionably Gen. Grant. He has been so retiring and so bad; he is as still as though his tong to a Canada thistle." We give these extracts to show that Canada is phia to Camden. It is more than provable that it was his natural aversion to the demonstrations of great crowds, and his strong domestic habits, which saved him from the fate of our beloved Precident. I was among those who witnessed the solemn ceremony in the East Room of the Precidential manaion, on Wednesday, the 19th of April, in the presence of the Senators and Representatives of the United States, the Supreme Conrt, the foreign Legations, the Cabines, the heads of Departments, and the chiefs of the army and the navy then in Washington. I noted the entrance of General Grant. Even in the sombre chamber, while every heart was filled with unnuterable woe, and the sobs of the mourners could be distinctly heard, there was an eagerness to see and sindy the features of the great soldier who had corquered the most extended and tragic coaspiracy in human annais. He took his place with almost painful modesty, seeming, as it were, to shrink from observation, and although many advanced to gaze upon the lineaments

New York, May 9.

The Herald says the excitement in regard to the Mexican emigration movement is extending throughout the country. The office where persons desirous of joining the expedition are registering their names was opened in this city yesterday and was crowded all day.

Most of the volunteers in the movement are veteral so diers, who have served in the armies in the Union during the past three years.

American emigrants, it is understood, are guaranteed \$1,000 and \$90 acres of land. Bruntles to those receiving commissions as efficient will, of course, be much larger.

It is reported that the Mexican Republican Gen. Ortega is at the head of the enterprise, and that all the emigrants will go fully supplied with weapons, but such arrangements have been made as to allow of this without a breach of international law.

Indianapolits, May 9.

contraband of war.

About fifty more dead bodies have been rezovered from the wreck of the Sultana. Col.
Bodean, of Grant's staff, who was sent to in-

in Memphis. He will also go to Vicksburg in Memphia. He will also go to Vicksburg.
Washington, May 9.
The State Department has been informed that
the legislative body of the republic of Bremen
convened at Achieou on the 29th of April. It
was addressed by its Fresident, announcing our
late victories as a great triumph by the armise
of the Union over the rebellion of slaveholders,
He called upon the members to express their
sympathy with the American Union by thairs.
They did so, and gave three hearty and entheslastic cheers.

The Richmond Whig, of yesterday, cayse and ordering a new election.

B YON, May 9. The celebrated mammoth ox, General Grant, which has rested for the Santary Commission over \$10,000, was forwarded via Albany this

elaborate preparations, I quote the words of one who seaw him take his leave: "He had with him only his small carpet-bag and a full eigar case." Yesterday morning General Grant returned from Raleigh, and laid the result of his conference before the President. As I had never had the honor of a tornal introduction to or conversation with General Grant, I embraced the opportunity of being presented to him last evening, in company with two gentlemen, one of them his intimate friend. He was not in his room when we arrived, so we waited till he came in from the War Department. I confees, when the door softly opened, and a gentleman about the size of Gevernor Andrew, of Massachwetts, first quietty looked in, and then as quietly entered, amoking a stump of a cigar, I was a good deal surprised. We were accordingly htroduced. Putting als hand into his side pocket he drew themes a paper of regalias, lighted a fresh one himself, at the same time offering them to his guesta. And this was the Intertenant-General of the Irresiatible army of the United States! This was the man whose achievements, as well in expuring Richmend as in the closing scene with Lee, are now discussed at every American freside, and vall the military cities in the civilizad world? But for the three stars on his shoulders he never

Manufactures, which have heretofore had but a feeble existence in the South, will become great and controlling interests, and react prodigiously and spiritedly upon agricultural indus The arts and sciences and literature will be onickened into new and healthful vigor. Schools and colleges will be multiplied. Newspapers will increase in number and circulation. Iguorance, which is weakness, will give place to knowledge, which is power; and churches and all the appliances of an ennobling and refined people to renew their allegiance to the Goverastate of society will appear where now are the ment neconditionally. We can but believe that primeval forests, or the evidences of the ravages | he is perfectly sincere, and we doubt not that. and the spirit of war. But aside from all these considerations, aside

and intelligence to draw it forth and to appro-

these dormant elements of affluence and civili-

benefits far and wide on every hand.

zation to leap into active life and to scatter their

priate it. Emigration from the North will cause | tion of his career in the rebel Congress

made by

from the blessings, varied and rich as they may be, which the development of her great he partially contributed. Certainly he has material resources will bring the South, the reaped most bitter retribution for errors benefits that she will derive, and which the whole country will share in common, from this that any harm can now be averted or any good comminging of Northern and Southern men achieved by the continuance of his present conand Northern and Southern women and children with each other, will be of the greatest practical importance both in tranquilizing the country and in securing its future harmony, rity, and power. These benefits will be social and mental, and will be greater than the here, since the moral is superior to the mat rial, the intellectnal to the animal. There will be a mutual opening of the eyes on the part of the new cettler from the North and the old citizen of the South. In many lustances both will be agreeably surprised. They will learn that are men-actually men-not monsters. wish horns and tails. This will be learning much! They will be surprised, too, that there is so such about each other that is human: and will, we doubt not, soon arrive at the sensible conclusion that human nature is, after all, retty nearly the same thing, in its essential litics, everywhere. They will discover how absurd and foolish they have been in hating each other so furiously in the dark without knowing in fact, whater whom they were hating. They will soon grow tolerant of each other's cultarities, opluiens, and prejudices. Soon a feeling of friendship will spring up, good will and sympathy. The sharp angularities which rance and false teachings have produced will gradually begin to lose their points, grow smooth, and, finally, disappear. Friendship comes from acquaintance and contact-not always, certainly, but often. The energy and goaheadativeness of the Northerner will infuse themselves into the Southerner, while the form er will learn to appreciate and to incorporate into himself the noble and generous qualities of the of the Partisan Leader, He confounds a couple latter. Thus, mutual benefits will be derived from mintual intercourse, and the knowledge san Leader has been dead some years. He was and liberalize both. Intermarriages and little et ceteras very likely may, in process of time, and tor was a mere boy. He sometimes figured as not a very long time either, still further extend the area of a neighborly nuderstanding, if not the "area of freedom;" and a strong and bean- many for Randolph's. He was almost a man of tiful bond of unity, respect, and interest can hardly fall, under such circumstances, to take

country, and then plunged it into the seething graced himself and to some extent the Governculf of blood and maugled bodies. Nearly all our woes have been born of igno rance. The most violent fanatics in all sections of the country have been those who knew the least of other sections. They buried their anathemas at what, frequently, had little or no existence outside of their overheated nations. How often before the war, and he is a variation appear the face of the earth, when political accrebity had sonred and was souring the whole land, did instances occur in which bonest men from the North went South with very bitter feelings to ward it, but after so. journing among its people a while returned with eye. He is in the Trans Mississippi Depart emoved! Though they may have still disliked slavery as much as ever, they came away with the kindest feelings toward the people among whom it existed, considering it rather their misfortune than their fault.

The came thing was true of Southern fanat. ice-those who had no political ends to serve we mean-who went North. A trip there opened their eyes, enlightened their understandings, and modified their rancor. What they saw challenged largely their respect, if it did not awaken their sympathies. Persons from opposite extremities of the country, and with opinions and habits the most dissimilar, meeting together upon common ground, would am icably talk over their differences, and in an honr be good friends, though not perhaps agreeing upon points of political or other doctrines.

But the number of persons who thus came apiece, but they fied to the swamps, quite in contact with each other from the North and williag no donbt to masticate mnd-pies. Even South, though considerable in the aggregate. theirown women propose to put hoop-skirts on was comparatively small. The masses on both sinces remained at home. Those on the one all their chivalry to abjectness as suddenly as hand had no means of personal interconrse with those on the other. The demagogues the spear of Ithuriei changed a awelling toad to a devil, or the cap of Circe every creature into who did have, occasionally, had an object in view in fostering rather than allaying dislikes: and the novelists and pamphleteers drove a Great Britain exhibits no little trepidation on thriving business by a similar course. As the bone of contention is about to disappear, the her own account. She need have no fear if she will behave herself. Her past insoience can be masses will be brought into closer connections passed over, but it will certainly make us more censitive in regard to any future insolence. upon a scale of magnitude never before witnered. The strition thereby caused can hardly fall to be highly advantageous. Long-enter tained and deeply-scated animosities do not, we know, give way in an hour. If left without any eradicating agencies, they will never give tem so often practiced by the rebels in their way. And among such agencies none are purenit of escaped Federal prisoners. more potent than intercourse, mutual acquainnce, mutual interests, the absence of isolation, the exchange of positions, and that tout ewemble which enables men to take a view of think that it should be buried in the bellies dogs and swine and buzzards. objects from a stand-point occupied by these

themselves Shermans and Grants and Sheridars, If we may judge from their tremendous charges.

differing in various respects from themselves

we suppose, will never be President. How rapidly the rebel armies followed each other in enrrendering! We never saw numted by some of his own guerillas. His fate anything that more strongly reminded us of the may be that of Action.

boy-game of a row of bricks. General Casev has been directed to sur end the recruitment of colored troops in Richis the true way to ventilate him.

HENEY S. FOOTE -We cannot withhold a few words of sympathy for Ex Senator Feote, who is still confiaed in Ludiow jail, New York, where he was placed by order of the Secretary of State upon his retain from Europe son weeks ago. It is true that during the last four years his course has been, in various respects, glaring wrong, and we have no apology for hi ngs, but many things said and done by him. while even a member of the rebel Coagres and the emphatic declarations of returning to alty, which he has made siace leaving Richmond, render his case a peculiar one, and, w think, andeserving the severe treatment to

ed his caergies lu favor of peace and the

Union's restoration. It is well known that,

prior to the rebellion, he had made for himsel

brilliant record as a defender of the Unioa

gainst nitra Southern men, and, with his po

itical experience and advanced age, he cer

tainly committed as egregious blunder is at

but, recovering from the storm of passion

which overcame the South, he retained moral

last joining the leaders he had fought so brave

courage enough to rise in the very midst of

rebel councils and rebuke the errors he had

made. Foote then seemed to have passed

through a period of delirium from which he

was aroused by the prond memories of 1850

and 1860, when, prompted by deep love for the

im; erilled nation, he struggled with manful

elequence against the foes of the Union. In 1850.

when the country was seriously endangered b

sissippi as the Union candidate for Governor.

bellion. In 1860 he supported Stephen A.

Dongias, and, throughout Tennessee, de

nonnced Yaucev and Davis and Breckinridge

la uumeasured terms, as the leaders of seces

passioned majority in 1861, he yielded only to

what appeared as an accomplished fact, and at

period when the strongest and best men of

the South were driven from the posts of dntv.

We have constantly felt, however, that Gov

Union, and we incline to accept his present

avowal to that effect as true. The greater por-

even when the rebellion seemed strong

demonstrated his hostility to it. As the pro-

dictions he had made as to its fatal character

were verified by events, he became, as we are

assured, all the more deeply convinced that the

Union must be preserved. Governor Foote, as

politician, was viewed with great enspicio

and dislike by the rebel leaders. He left Rich

mond voluntarily and when the great army of

Lee, then appareatly nuconquerable, still gar

risoned the place. Since then he has earnestly

were he a free man, he would do all in his

power to repair the injuries which the country

has suffered from the rebellion to which

fluement. Broken, as he is, by age and sorrow,

Perhans some of the rebels expect to

desertion more than they can gain by accession

any stomach for. And we have no idea that

s annihilated, and they are not such fools as to

which they could hope nothing under heaven

We expect to hear of Kirby Smith's capitala-

retribution meted ont to her for her stapendons

Our neighbor of the Press speaks of

Beverly Tuckers. The author of the Parti-

Virginia novel when his namesake the conpira

peculiarity of their style, were mistaken by

Beveriy Tucker the conspirator edited a pa

per unsuccessfully in Washington for a short

ment he represented by some scandalous pecu-

niary transactions in Liverpool while he was

uial in his disposition, vivacious and pleasant as a

ompanion, untroubled with conscieutions scru-

of his own funds or of other people's. And now

ples, and profuse in his expenditures whether

parened no doubt by avenging thoughts as

We are interrogated as to the whereabouts

f Gen. Simon Bollvar Buckner, who, for a

long time past, has been invisible to the public

ment, sent there at his own request. He had

had a good deal of experience on this side of

the Mississippi, and he wished, like a candid

he is so far off. We hope he will be in Lonis

ville this year to eat the Christmas dinner,

which, so much to his own disappointment and

that of his friends, he missed catlag In 1861.

We will cheerfully have a chair set for him at

Among the other nuisances that the war

has set us free from is probably the hanghty

and noisy insolence of Sonth Carolina. There

never was a people that showed less fighting

Sherman's progress through their State. They

had eaten fire all their lives, a big conflagration

them. The first touch of dauger transformed

Since the demolition of our rebellion

Jeff Davis and his fleeing accomplices as

otly pressed on all sides in their attempts to

escape. Catch them if you can, brave friends,

The dispute is unsettled as to where the

General Sherman has shown himself on

of the greatest military leaders of all times.

But he made a mistake in diplomacy, and so,

oody of Booth, the murderer, is buried. We

but we don't recommend the blood-hound sys

ropensity than the South Carolinians during

nan, to "look at both sides." But we are sorry

Orestes by the Furies.

Consul there. He is of a distinguished family, ge-

taking np arma against it.

which upon a large scale at first allenated the time a few years ago, and subsequently dis-

we naturally share the hope so generally ex

open Ludiow jail and set the old man free.

siselppi department, to the Federal arm :

himself, and we do not see

and openly sued for peace, nrging the Southern

and, prospectively, successful,

sion; and, when overcome at last by the im

which he is being enbjected.

ult., says: If attairs came to such a pass as that a regu-r war should be no longer possible, then an regular and fifful system of realstance, that hich is stigmatized as a gaerilia or partisan arfare, the last resource of a patriotic people a extremity, and one which has been known it informed the one the conversor, and, forging istory to tire out the oppressor, and, forging ope with the englae of despair, evolve order ut of anarchy, after a long season of darkness, still left to the Southern populations, if they re determined to be free. Having tasted the bitter fruits of rebellion which he warned the South against down to the very beginning of war in 1861, Gov. Foote The Times in the same strain observesnearly two years ago, assumed at Rich

GUERILLA WARLARE .- The fall of Richmoad

and the terrible defeat eaconatered by Lee hav-

ing led the Enropean journals in the interest of

the rebel cause to look for the overthrow of the

difficult task of proving how the Confederates

For instance, the Loudon Herald, of the 22d

can prolong the coatest by a guerilla warfare.

urgent armies, they have now taken to the

Even a hopeless contest kept up by guerilia rond a position atterly hostile to the hands, without anity of purpose, or any object but revenge, may force the North to maintain rebel Administration, and thence direct-

> attern States for many years to come. The Index adds: "The Confederates will for he first time have the full benefit of their vast territory." Upon the above the New York Commercial

> as the following just remarks:
>
> "Such expressions of opinion as these betray wilful ignorance of the change which has been going on in the sentiment of the South on the sulject of guerilla warfare. Not only have the rebels abandoned all idea of resorting to it. but they have-as these European journals would have discovered from a close examination of Lee's terms of surrender-pledged themselves in advance to abstain from it.

> These terms of capitalation accepted by Lee and Johnston, and doubtless to be made the basis of further surrenders, expressly stipulate that there shall be a total cessation from all acts of hostility. Having pledged themselves t abide by them, the rebels know that their violation will expose them to a just and apeedy death; and for this reason we have no fear that they will indulge in irre_ular fighting, however much disposed to do so.

'But self-interest, if nothing else, will now ad the South to deprecate and put a stop to rilla strife. The war is ended. The Con ederacy is a failure, and what they now desire peace and a return as soon as possible to the niet and prosperity of other days. According-, we see that the regular guerilla bands are giving themseives np all over the South. The nain armies have surrendered, they as the "flaukers" gladly embrace the amnesty condiions offered and lay down their arms.

"As regards the independent bands of thieve and maranders roaming through the constry and known nuder the general head of guerillas the Sonthrous will attend to them without any assistance from us. Already have they inaugu rated a war of extermination against them General Forrest, some time since, issued an order commanding his troops to summarily shoot them wherever found; while commanders of two subordinate departments in the trans-Mississippi declared an armistice a few days ago for the enrpose of unitediy huutiag gueriilas. The Enropean journals have made a stupid blunder in reviving Jeff Davis's theory that the war could be carried on for twenty years among the monutain regions of Virginia. Davis certainly needs no further proof to convince him of his error. How it will be with his sympathizers abroad remains to be seen.

PIRATICAL CRUISERS AND FOREIGN GOVERN MENTS. -The President has issued a proclamation, an extract from which will be found elsewhere, in reference to the cruisers sailing nnder the flag of the late "Confederacy," which will be perused with interest, and find a hearty response in the breast of every loyal citizen in pressed, that the authorities at Washington will the country. It is at once mild in terms and expression, and takes a reasonable, fair, and just view of the question to which it relates

make a formidable resistance, in the Trans-Mis-Now that it is admitted by ail, friend and foe alike, that the late insurgent government at Richmond has ceased to exist; that its armies acthing could be vainer or more absurd than are engrendered its capital taken and its chiefs uch an expectation. Kirby Smith and Magrader, it is estimated, have not more than 25,000 fugitives or captives, by what shadow of right, by what ghost of law, by what usage or com men. And we do not believe that they can, by any exertion, increase the number. Indeed we mon sense can the vessels claiming to sail nnder its colors and by virtue of its authority. have no doubt that they will constantly lose by now be exempted from condemnation as pi-Few if any of the men who have been in rebel rates? And by what anthority or precedent commands on this side of the Mississippi will go can foreign nations friendly to the United States still continue to recognize them as legitimate to the other side, for they have had already teu times as much fight and suffering as they had vessels of war and accord to them belligerent rights? We know of none by which this can be new troops can be raised in Texas, for its whole fied, and we will not permit onrseives to opplation see that the cause of the Confederacy reach Enrope, Eugland and other nations wishwant their State worse afflicted than it is by being to live upon terms of peace and friendship ing made the bloody theatre of a war from with ns. will at once take the necessary steps to do us justice in the premises, and to place these roving outlaws npon the ocean in the category ion. If he does not surrender, then indeed where now, unquestionably, they belong, if they never did before, viz., as pirates, and as Texas will have the fullest and most terrible amenable, consequently, if canght, to the laws ingratitade in secoding from a Union that had of piracy as established among natious.

made almost boundless sacrifices for her, and If, within a reasonable length of time, they shall not do this, there will be no mistaking the nature of the refusal. It will be clearly an unfriendly attitude towards the people and Beverly Tucker, the conspirator, as the anthor Government of this country which such nations will, by such refusal, thereby assume, and which will amply justify our Government in the minds of all eulightened and fair minded half brother of John Randolph, and wrote a mer, in taking such measures of redress as the nature of the case shall render necessary and newspaper writer, and his articles, from the

The people of the United States want no war with any foreign power. They have had enough of the caismities of war for the present, and they now desire peace. Our soldiers, as a general rule, want to go home. They want once more to clasp their loved ones to their hearts and to engage again in the peaceful pursuits of industry. There may be some restless spirits who have few domestic ties, or who have become enamored of martial glory that are ready for anything that gratifies them in this respect. Sach will donbtless find their way to Mexico. But the great mass of our citizen soldiers, we repeat, want to return to their homes. Notwithstanding all this, however, it must be evident to every foreign power that our Government is in a condition to exact justice and fair dealing-we trust it will never require morefrom any or every nation, and no nation can expect it to ask for oraccept anything less, Our power has been sufficiently demonstrated and there is no need of bluster to cause it to be respected. The hour of victory and when our streagth has become known, is the hour for caimness, of that moderation which is indicative

of power. A COWARDLY MURDER .- Ou the night of May 1st four or five ruffisus went to the residence of Mr. John Carpenter, of Casey county, one of the most respectable citizens of the coun ty, and called him out and shot him dead, firlag three bails through his body, either of which would have proved fatal. They then entered the house and robbed it of several hundred dollars and made off with their booty. Captain Penn was notified of the facts on the morning of May 2, and proceeded immediately to the place with about twenty of his men, and arrested the negroes belonging to Carpenter, and found that they knew something of the affair. It was ascertained that another negro was concerned in the deed, who, being arrested, said that he made arrangements with two white men for killing Mr. Carpenter, but when they met there were four of them, all blacked, so that he could identify only the two with whom he had made arrangements. They then proceeded to Mr. Carpenter's honse and did the deed. Capt. Penn ancceeded in arresting the

two whom the negro could identify, but the other two are still at large. An application has been made from Prov City, Utah Territory, to Governor Andrew, of Massachusetts, for aix wagon-loads of unmarried ladies, who are to be landed on the banks of the Rio Colorado river, where they will be met by the Saiats with suitable conveyances. They are promised good and faithful hus-

The New York News urges the returning Federal soldiers and the troops of the late rebei armies to join in a great filibustering expedition into Mexico for the purpose of driving out the

French and Anstrian invaders of that country. The rebel leaders that used to talk so boastfally of their flashing brands, have no brand now except the one npon their foreheads, and that's the brand of Cain.

We don't know that Jeff Davis and his net have, as reported, carried off all the Confederate specie, but they were always speci-

The rebel armies are subdued, but perhaps ere is yet an unsubdued army oi devils i Southern hearts. be kept inviolate.

FRIDAY, MAY 12, 1865. SATURDAY, MAY 13, 1865.

RIGHT TO JURY TRIAL. MEXICO AND THE MONROE DOCTRING -"The trial of all crimes except in cases of imachment shall be by jury." - Att. 3, sec. 2, Con. Washington despatch says the President will act suffer his private views in favor of the Monroe doctrine to influence the national policy of neu No person shall be held to answer for a capal or otherwise infamous crine unless on a pre-entment or indictment of a grand jury, except in uses arising in the land or names forces, or in the trality observed by Mr. Liacoln, and that the entrality laws will be put in force against al who attempt to compromise the Government ilitia when in actual service, in time of war or iblic dunger."—Art 5, Con. U. S. amendments, n which the Mexican question is settled.

Whence the rightful legal power of a military ommission to try a private cluzen, not cor nected with the army or navy, for a capital or therwise infamous crime? Does the plea of State necessity, nuder which the power has cretofore been assumed, still exist? Did it ever exist in localities where the civil authority was unimpeded, but ready to administer rompt punishment upon deliaquents? Siace the enrrender of the rebel armics and whilst onr own armies are in process of speedy disbandeat armies throughout the expanse of the ment, is there pretence for saying such necessity exists any where outside the rebei States?

These queries ought to be answered to the ntire satisfaction of the members of the military commission before whom are arraigaed the suspected accessories to the infamous assassination, before inflicting death or other grievone panishment. Each member, no doubt, has legal friend of ability, not a political partisaa. from whom a caadid opinioa could be obtained in confidence. From the notoriousiv vast preonderance of legal opinions against the legalv of the proceeding, the chance is that such an agniry would result in not a single response filmiag the power.

Let there be another query on the supposition that the exercise of anch power is iliegal as to the legal crime the members will commit by cansing the death of a private citizen. To this gacry there will be no hesitancy in an nuaaiions response.

The universal abhorrence of the detestable sassination is fully participated in by the memers, and they are, therefore, ia a situation emnently calculated to laduce them to disregard law in stretching power for the punishment of o infamons a crime. But they must remember that whilst filling a judicial positioa in adminisering the criminal justice of the nation, the ncitement of the most landable resentment ould have no influence on their action. They st, in the first instance, with the coanimity and the impartiallty of well trained judges, asertain whether they have the legal power. To egiect this primary duty would be not only to aggiest their highest duty toward the nation but also what each one of them owes to his wn personal and official honor.

The clouds of war are passing away, and he brave men who have so long borne the heat and brunt of battle are coming home. The lreadful din of ball and shell is drowned by erry bells, the ringing tones of which bespeak new era of brotherhood. Jubilee bonfires. treaming throughout the land, now send their heeriag light to each hearthstone where vacant chairs, for four years past, have waited the ved and absent ones who are soon to fill them gain. The war, so long, and so marked with blood and gloom, has eaded so suddenly that we can hardly realize the glorions dawn of eace. And yet it is true; the battles are over, the flaming swords are sheathed, the Republic is redeemed, and songs of joy are welcoming the

teran soldiers home. The heroes of the nation, made such by the riumpha of the war, were all withdrawn from the walks of peaceful citizenship, but they have foaght the mightlest battles and shown the ighest military powers known to the annals of nodern times. Their deeds of vaior have illnstrated the loftiest traits of American character, and proved the enduring nature of the instituions in defence of which they were done. And they who have achieved this glorious result can ever be fitly rewarded except in the perfect naintenance, through all coming time, of the precious liberties for which they have sacrificed much. And, now that they are returning home from the blood-stained fields of the South. they should be, and they will be, welcomed with expressions of deepest gratitude from the hearts

give them cordial greetiag! We do not share the apprehension now occadoubt that, as soon as this proclamation shall social life of many who will find it difficult to resume the peaceful duties of citizenship, but the broad extcut of country over which they will be dispersed and the numerons industrial channels which will attract them to honest toil, will soon prove sufficient to connteract all the immoral effects of war, and it will be found that these who have sustained the country in battle will be likewise its chief strength in

ROBBERS STILL ABROAD. -On the evening of the 6.h inst. forty armed thieves and desperadoes, well mounted, dashed into the little town of Litchfield, Kentneky, and perpetrated a series of outrages. They compelled the citizene, by threats, to march in double file upon the town sonare, where, having halted them, they roceeded to rob them of watches and money and whatever other articles of value were on their persons. They collected about one thonand dollars in greeubacks, a number of watches, and entered several stores on horseback, from which they extracted valuable articles. The condact of these men was of the most daring and desperate character. A small party of home guards attacked the robbers, who skedaddled in the direction of Elizabethtown. We are not informed that any one was hurt or

cartured. THE TERMS OF REBEL SURRENDER. - The Washington correspondent of the Baltimore Sun says that "the Administration does not design that the late opinion of the Attorney-General, responsive to the laquiry of the Sec retary of War as to the atatus of officers and men surrendered by General Lee, shall impair, alter, or abridge the stipulations embraced in the parole; to do so would be a repudiation of the compact solemnly entered into between General Grant, the representative of the Government, and the military chief of the late insurgents."

Will our neighbor over the way say positively whether that "other vast body" the glacler struck was Billy Patterson or not.—Democrat. No, "positively." It struck the Democrat. Hence the confusion of its ideas. The only points our neighbor makes are exclamation poiats. No dcubt the giacier would have snocked his brains ont, but, fortunately perhans for himself, he is one of that class who can never have any brains knocked out.

The table upon which the Deciaration of dependence was signed is now in the possession of an aged malden lady named Rumsey, at Charleston, South Carollua. Efforts were made o induce her to supply this table for the signng of the South Carolina ordinance of secession out she steadily refused, and at leagth threat ened to shoot any one who should attempt to

A good many people say that nothing an be easier than the reconstruction of the Inion after the obliteration of the last vestige of the rebellion. The less difficulty a man cau sec in the work, the iess qualified he is to give his advice in regard to it. Fools and fanatics can see no difficulty in anything they want

Fernando Wood, who went recently of Europe, is coming back to aid in the recon struction of the Government. He had better reconstruct his own political principies and morals first. He may be disposed to rekindle the fires of strife. He is very good kindling The Richmond Whig and the Mobile

News have recovered from their treason but not from their dingy ane. We are sorry that the oval editors in the Sonth cannot get better printing paper. But we suppose that the matter will be soon righted. The men still in arms at the South can ntertain no possible hope of snecess. If they fight on, it cannot be for victory; it can only be for revenge. This will be understood, and

Federal military and civil action must be shaped in reference to it. General Halleck's order in Richmond that men and women shall not be permitted to be married there without taking the oath of al legiance shows that he is determined to put an end to the breed of rebeis.

The bonds of the negroes are undoubted Twenty-five rebel deserters reported at the broken, but those of the United States will Provoet Marshal's office yesterday in compliance with General Orders No. 4.

xeention of Bowles, Horsey, and Milligan at ndlanapolis, coavicted of treason. We have o doubt at all of their guilt. As members of the Order of the Sons of Liberty, they have oag beea doing everything in their power to aralyze the Federal Government and promote ie success of the rebellion. We say nothng as to the members of the Inder in general,

s undoubtedly been established by specific We guess the Mexican question is not settle !, and irresistible testimoay. r, if it is, that it will be ausettled and set-If President Lincoln were alive, these men, i ied over again. In order to do this, there will be no need of olating the peatrality or any other laws.

As a Government, we don't know Maximilian

at all, or the concern which he has set up ia

Mexico. We have never recognized it, have

ever sent any Minister to it or received any

from it. On the contrary, the recognition of the Repablic nuder Juarez, which took place long before the Austriau ever set foot npon Mexican soil, has never been interrupted for a single day since. Senor Romero, the repre enarden nor reprieve. tative of the Republic of Mexico, has continued What we chiefly regret in coun to reside as such in this country during the this and business is that the trial of Bowles, whole period of the war. It is true that our Mluister to the Juarez Government, Mr. Corwin, left Mexico and returned home, but no Minister was sent to the Maximillaa Government, and we are now without any such representative in the Mexican Capital at all. Forther, not long ago-since Maximilian set up his authority there we meau-the President of the United States recognized the appointment of a ousul, representing the Junrez Government, for one of our ports on the Pacific coast; thus showing by a tormal, legal act that we coatinged to ecognize that Government, and that one only, as the legitimate authority of that country. If the question is "settled." therefore, it is settled in favor of Juarcz and the Republic And toward such a settlement, events, if we mistake not, are rapidly teading. Maximilian's position is every day becoming more critical and precavitai part.

rious. He has not restored order to the coun-He has not pacified parties or reconciled conflicting interests. How, indeed, the circumstances being considered, could be? The Church party, that originally received him with open arms, has turned against him, and is now a thorn is his side. The Republicans are, of conrse, against him. These two partles-the Juarez and the Church-absorb the bulk of the population. Whence, then, is the soi disant Emperor to derive any considerable support except from foreign bayonets? From all accounts the tide is turning in favor of the Repubc and against the Empire. The last steamer brings authentic reports of Liberal military encresses in Northeastern Mexico, and we shall, doubtiess, hear more of them. Some of the chiefs who forsook the Liberal cause are returning to its support-a pretty sure ladica-

lon of how the wlud is scuing. That Maximilian is josing confidence in his own success seems apparent from the fact that not long ago he gave official notice of the repudiation of his renunclation of his rights as an heir to the throne of Anstria which he had made before setting out for Mexico. It is also stated as a significant little item that he has recentiy had his chatcau at Miramar repaired and pnt in order, though an English paper says that this has been done in order to let it, which some people perhaps may believe.

From all this it appears to ns that the Monroe doctriue, so as far as Mexico is concerned, is in a fair way to viudicate itself without giving our Government any trouble in the premises. It is true that the Empire has been recognized by the most powerful governments of Europe, but if it be overthrown and the Emperor expelled by the popular party, we don't suppose they are going to enter into another holy, or rather unhois, alliance for the purpose of reestablishing it. England, It is quite certain, will none of her creation; and, if reports speak tru-Napoleon has already failed to secure her pledge to-co-operate with him in guaranteeing the existence and independence of Maximilian's Government. The practice of England has been to recognize de facto governments without reof a mighty people. The whole nation rises to | gard to the means by which they may have been established. Hence, she recognized the French Empire, and this new Mexican Empire sionally expressed that our returning soldiers If the latter should be knocked to pieces she will bring from the army lato the walks of civil | would be in honor bound, instead of going to life a moral pestileace not less to be dreaded war to re-establish it, to recogaize the governthan the scourge of war itself. The demoraliz- ment that might succeed it. This, we make no from their pursuers and went home. The may stion, she would promptly do, especially if the iaanguration of such government should be the work of the Mexican people themselves. To what extent Louis Napoleon will continue to prop np his tottering protege remains to be

His Mexican policy has been severely at-

tacked at home, and never vas very popular.

He never would have ventured upon it if he had

not felt quite sure of the success of the attempt

to divide the American Union. That he had entire confidence in that success is nnquestiona-Otherwise, he never would have held the inaguage he did in his letter to General Forey when the French forces first lavaded Mexico. Now that the American question has been settled, and against his wishes, his Mexican scheme will assume a very different aspect, and involve ia order fully to carry it out, vastly more serious onsequences than any he ever auticipated. We cline to the opinion that he will find reasons of State as pienty as blackberries in June for thinking It highly expedient to let the "Latin race" and other matters is Nexico take care of themselves-which they will no donbt be glad o do without his kind assistance. We don't sappose he will like emigration to Mexico from the United States, but he will have to grin and bear it, we fear, as best he may. We dou't think the United States Government will intercene in Mexico nuless there should be intervention from another quarter. In that case it might. We don't believe, either, that it will gration to that country from this, nnless in the ontingency sapposed, although, in our judgmeut, it would have a perfect right to do this apon the application to this end of the recogsized Government of Mexico and that no na ion would have any right whatever in law or equity to complain of it. American citizeus, owever, are free to emigrate peaceably to any ountry in the world. Their motives in going the Government has no right to inquire into They are none of its business. If the governent of the conutry to which they go does not bject, nobedy has any right to. But, in the

ery aad a frand.

e will donbtless succeed splendidly

Few are aware of the low rates at which

stamped envelopes are furnished by the Gov-

ernment. A schedule of prices, considerably

reduced, has just been issued by the Postofil e

Department, by which we learn that a package

of twenty-five stamped envelopes, of letter size,

may be purchased for eighty-seven cente,

making the actual cost of the envelopes, de-

ducting postage, but twelve cents, or less than

half a cent a piece. Envelopes of note size are

furnished at two cents less a package. The

Department also issues stamped two-cent en-

velopes, designed for drop-letters and circulars,

he price of which is \$2 32 per hundred, being

at the rate of thirty-two cents for the hundred

envelopes, or something more than three en-

velopes for one cent. These envelopes, of let-

ter and note size, are of saperior quality, being

made of firm paper and smooth finish. The

circular envelopes are of ordinary quality, but not gummed. Newspaper wrappers, so con-

venient for use in the sending of transient pa-

pers, are likewise soid ont at the low rate of

\$2 18 per hundred, making the real expense of

the wrappers but eighteen cents, or less than

bank, mercantile honse, or other concern or

with a request to return if not called for, print-

without additional charge if ordered in quanti-

The leading rebeis seeing how had their

cause looks at home are anxions to go and see

ties of one thousand or more,

if it will not look better at a distance.

esent case, wouldu't Maximilian? We don't suow Maximiliau. We have never recognized him as the ruler of Mexico any more than of Ireland or Dahomey. He could make, therefore, no legal or just objection. He has no right to be in Mexico himself. He is an invader, a nsurper. The election, so called, from which

he pretends to derive his anthority, was a mock-As the recognized authorities of Mexico wish haudsome majority. American emigration, if Maximilian objects, he will have to prevent it by force. In doing this,

onrse suppose that we read any more of their if their sapposition were true.

Those who were "wedded to secession we found that they had a very mean wife We gness that most of them are glad abe is

A Memphis paper calls the guerilia For st "one of the blg gaus of the rebellion." Whether he is a gnn or not, he is a son of one We ought to be able to retain the soil of what was called the Sonthern Confederacy, for we have a good many strong holds upon it.

The veaerable Miliard Fillmore was in early life a tailor, and he is now as true to

lay the foreign despatches of Mr. Hunter. THE BANISHED REBELS.—The Provost Mar-

one cent for five wrappers. There is another interesting point in the new arrangement. Any ing petitions from rebels who were ordered orth of the Ohio river and to remain during person, who desires his or their businesse card. the war. Many are under the impression that the war is ended, and desire to return to their ed on the letter envelopes, can have it done native soil. The following is the reply to one of the petitions sent to Col. Dill:

ny other passes that they may have should be that with the communication requesting per alission to return. When the oath taken requires them to remain during the war they can

Next Friday is the day appointed for the NULLIFICATION AND REBELLION-COR. RESPONDENCE OF ROBERT Y. HAYNE IN 1833-SECRET CIRCULARS.

but the treason of the three condemned persons

s rearly certain, would not be hnrg. Several applications were made to him, after their conviction and sentence, to issue an order for their ecution, but he postponed it again and again. CHARLESTON, January, 1833, You will, on receiving this letter, imlils heart throbbed mercy and humanity. He

would have let the criminals remain where they are for a time, and then either released them or commuted their punishment But Pensident Johnson has quite as much faith in justice as in mercy, if not a little more. He promptly issued the order of execution, and there will be neither

Hersey, and Milligan was not before a jury instead of a Military Commission. In our opinion, a plain and most important provision in the Constitution of the United States is, in their case, violated, and the example may have conequences that most of our people do not foresee. It may be said that disloyal men are so numerons in that part of Indiana where the trial took place, and so bicuded and intermingied with the whole mass of the population, that a conviction by the musnimous verdict of a jury would have been impossible, however c neiusive the evidence of gullt might have been, This may be true, and probably it is, but certainly it would be better that three very great riminals, or a dozen, or a score should escape than that the Constitution, the great charter of the aution's liberty, should be wounded in a

The Chicago Journal, as we said vesterlay, proposes that the authorities of the differnt States shall at ouce declare that the Coufederate uniform be heaceforth the garb of all envicts sentenced to the State penitentliries or ordinary crimes, and that the nuiform worn Confederate officers be that for criminals of higher grade, according to degree.

We do not question the Chicago paper's palotism, but no paper could easily put forth a more unpatriotic recommendation. If we want peace, peace not only between the two sections of tauntiag and exasperating. If we do not us not sow its seeds. To adopt the Confederate niform as the garh of our peniteutiary convicts. Confederate officers the garb of the higher grades of convicts, would be a standing and mortal insuit to many who have returned and will return among ns, and with whom, if we have any rethe principles of Christianity, we should desire live in all harmony and good will.

f the horses, who were scattered around under mad of the graybacks, who had been out for-Chattanooga Gazette savs no correct estimat can be made of the loss of the rebs, but it is

are very sorry when we see accounts of the deproperty in the South by Federal forces. It There is no longer any purpose of war that it n accomplish. It can only inflict additional misery upon a people no longer in arms and already afflicted almost beyond the power of man euduraace.

We should, if possible, feed the inhabita stitution of the South as they would over a

away his torch and rest him from his work. Beverly Tucker and Geo. N. Sanders of ered in a newspaper letter to come a short way Governmental guarantee of safety even if con-

A communication was received at Co'onel Dill's office vesterday from Henderson, Kv., asking upon what terms Captain Davidson, of 'orrest's command, with thirteen men, would be permitted to surrender. The Provost Mar-

If the anthors of letters denonacing on

tuff than just enough to ascertain its charac ter, they must be as big fools as we should be

principle as the needle—to a pautaloon.

ahal General of this Department is daily receiv-

It will be necessary to show by whose conder the parties were sent over the river, and whether the oath requires them to remain dur-lug the war, and that they have sufficient means to take them to their homes. Oaths and

We print below three docaments which throw singular light upon the great conspiracy against the linion. The first "circular" was a printed letter, sent secretly to persons who were in the diamnion plot which General Jackson canshed in 1893. The two letters which follow were appareatly written by a New York merchant. All three were picked up in Charleston, and are from the correspondence of Robert Y. Hayne, at that time Governor of South Car-

mediately take the proper measures for the pur-pose of accertaining at what points depots of provisions, say of cora, fodder, and bacom, can be established on the malu roads leading through our district, at snitable stations, any from thir orn, fedder, and meat

ite of a will here give you a general outline of my hame. I will suppose three great routes to be arked out from the mountains toward the sear he claim from Lanrensville, through Newto Columbia; another from Yorkville and n by Winnsboro and Chesterville to Co is; and the third from Pendleton through ville and Edgeteld. Barnwell and Colleton. have to be established at intervals of thirty or forty miles, besides separate depots at Camden and some other places. From Columbia these stations would be uccessary along the status root to Charleston. But one other route would be the property of the p then, perhaps, he necessary to be provided for beginning at Darlington Court-house, and end ng at Georgetown, one station to be at Kings tree, and another at Lyach's Creek. From al other places some one of these static be struck. I present this imperfect on nercy to give you some idea of my general scheme. Your particular attention will of course be directed to your own district, and it on first it accessary you may call in my add from the adjoining districts, and such staff officem the adjoining districts, and such staff officem the cers as you may think proper, and consult will them as to the best method of connecting the districts by some general plan, and favor me

Another object to which I would call your

Anotier object to which I would call your early and particular attention is the STATE OF THE ARIS, tublic and private, in the hands of the men Great numbers have been issued from time to time, especially within a year past. I wish to know how many of them may be relied on in the event of actual service. For this purpose it must be ascertained, from actual inspection or otherwise, how many men in each company have muskets, rifles, or other arms fit for use; and any until for use must be repaired. The latter must be collected together and repaired, if it can be effected in your neighborhood, and if not, they must be boxed up and sent to Charleston; when, after being repaired at the public expense, they will be returned to the companies to which they may belong. To execute the arduous, responsible, and difficult duties imposed by this order, you are authorized to call to your assistance all the officers of the staff within your district, and if further assistance is wanted, additional officers will be appointed. The travelling expenses of yourself pointed. The travelling expenses of yourself and such officers as you may employ in this basiness will be paid. You will issue the necessavy orders in my name, con self as aid-de-comp, to all officers within your district, urging them to do whatever you may find recessary to the prompt and effectual exe-cution of this order. You will, when couvecution of this order. You will, when a cat, call upon the brigadlers or major-

I am, very respectfully, &c.

—I annex the form of three orders which yon may find it accessary to extend to enable you to accomplish the objects we have in view You may modify them as you think proper, and command of Captain Connatser, of the 4th
Teunessee cavalry. A ruuning fight took place
for several miles, but the sconts finally escaped
from their variances and work home. The ne must be sent to me.

(No. 1) HEADQUARTERS, CHARLESTON, Jan. 5, 1933.

By order of the Governor and Commander-in-Chief. (No. 2,) GENERAL ORDERS.

GENERAL ORDERA.

Ilearquetter, Charleston, Jan. 5, 1865.
Officers of the General — Division, and Bricade Staff.
within — district, will report themselves, with their address, to Lieutenant-Colonel — Ald-decamp of the commander-in-chief, and with be prepared prupilly treasents all orders that may, from time to time, be extended to hiem by the commander-in-chief, through any of his aids.

By order of the commander-in-chief.

Ald-de-Camp. "A complete roster of all the STAPP OFF district is wanted, Vacancies to be noted. (No. 2.)

(No. 2.)

Llentenant-Colonel — (here name the officer-and his rank).—will forthwith proceed to—(here skide the object)—also necessary travelling expenses, while actually engaged in the execution of this order, will, if required, be put to the continuous of the order of the commander-in-chief in Charleston, By order of the commander-in-chief. Aid-do-Camp.

Sin: Permit me, without making any othe

K. II. FISH TO GOVERNOR HAYNE [Copy.] New York, January 21, 1833. His Excellency Robert Y. Hayne:

apolegy than the nrgency of the case, to address your Excelleacy relative to the existing and increasing differences between the General Government and that of the enlightened and and increasing differences between the General Government and that of the enlightened and patriotic State over which you have the honor to preside. I would premise my remarks, however, by the assurance that the congeniality of spirit herein manifested is not mushroom growth, having been for years the admirer and defender of your political character against those who were so entirely devoted to your opponents as to apparently iose eight of their country's glory in their zeal to advance certain individuals. I will merely state that my time and energies have been chiefly devoted to the leading branches, or rather roots, of our national prosperity, agricultane and commerce; and have, therefore, taken little active part in our political affairs, further than to keep a vigilant eye npon the abness of our free institutions. I claim my parentage from one of the old herces of Mommonth, whose name and spirit I inherit; his sword (in the use of which I am scientifically skilled) I have not yet been enabled to presers myself of, but hope to do so should it become necessary for the defence of national liberty; when I shall authorize you, my honored sir, to command my services, together with my infinence in this community—provided your State will delay the enforcement of her ordinances for slaty or ulacty days, or nutil the effect of the me mortal, of which I herewith in-

nances for sixty or unacty days, or nutil the nances for sixty of unexy days, or nutrit in-cioce you a copy, shall be fully ascertained. On the principle that "discretion is the better part of vaier," I saggested this plan to some of our chief commercial houses, and have the pleasare to ascare you, sir, it has met their almost nulversal approbation, as also that of our Mayor, Colonel Monroe, and several of the most infin-eutial civil authorities of this city. It was commenced on the 1st instant, but owing to sundry alterations made to enlist in its favor the com

mercial interests specially, whose influence over the sinews of war is almost unlimited, it has been delayed beyond our wish, but will be for-warded without delay as soon as the names of teen delayed beyond our was, but will be forwarded without delay as soon as the names of
the prominent commercial houses can be obtained without exciting the opposite party.
You will therefore perceive the propriety of our
request to delay enforcing your ordinances
during the present session, that our Phoreach
may have no rational plea for the exercise of
arbitrary power—that most deformed feature
in a paternal government. I have been sided
mainly in the draft of the memorial by
aworthy member of the Society of Clucimasiae,
who, having spent a winter in Washington, is a
warm admirer of those commanding power of
oratory so eminently your own; and I trust his
capacity for some important public station will
be herein masificated to the discernment of his
fellow-citizens. Permit me further to recark
that in passing this day two of the recruiting
stations in this city, not a solitary individual
was to be seen (save the offeer of each), and
although many binstering remarks are made by
ench as seldom go further than serves their private ends, unless I have much mistaken the
spirit of my fellow-citizens, on any of them
would soner use their awords an empress tyr-

spirit of my fellow-eithers, many of them would sooner use their awords to suppress tyranny than in the fruitless attempt with th hew out high-souled and enlightened Re And now, honored sir, in the hope and prayer that the next anniversary of our Nation al Indepeadence may find as a free, enlightened

and happy people, I have the honor to subscribe Your very obedient se KENNETH H. FI3H.

K. II. PISH TO GOVERNOR HAYNE. New York, Jan. 28, 1933 cellency Robert Y. Hayne: I addressed you under date of 21st inst.,

day was Edward Spangler, stage carpetter at Ford's Theatre. General Grant was before the Committee on vering copy of a memorial to the Senate and of Representatives, prepared specially to efforts of your State in the cause of naeaal liberty, and promotion of such political octrines as I believe to be for the welfare of anction of the Chamber of Commerce, hali forward it whhout, nuless that is appearance.

the merchants of your State a fair opportune to repleaish their stocks for the spring basin advising them privately to obtain a credit or large a part as would be consistent with n

ted by some of your states

cantile opinions, which, he assisted, is no small consideration. 3d. A would bring you to a season of the year when very few of our Northern warfors would venture a Suchern campaign; and, finally, a judicious negotiation con-

the Conduct of the War vesterday to give evidence in relation to the negotiations between Sherman and Johnston. General Sherman will be called before the same commission on Sat orday.

The Post's Washington special save: General Sherman is now in Richmond. head of the line of his troops ve 14th corps passed through the

elly.

Ine daily papers are sweed in opposing the The daily papers are speed in opposing they trial of the assaumation conspirutors before a military court with closed doors. Every Post, Commercial, Advertiser, Journal of Commerce, Timer, Tribune, Ward, and Pally News value in declaring it a violation of the Constitution, nuncecessry injudicious, and without justice. The Herald alone has not spoilers on the subject, but does not defend the action of the Wardperson.

Department.
The Times Washington special says: On Sat-The Times Washington special says: On Sat-urday het a man answering to the description of Surratt, one of the assassim, was captured near Chambersburg, Pa. He was attempting to pass as a coliber, and who carryings benedic artfully made up. It was found to constain a pictoi and certain memoranche, evidence impli-calling him as one of the conspirators. He was brought to this city. He har-beard applecently of him three weeks growth. In all other re-spects he answered to the description of im-ratt.

ratt.
The following despatch was delayed last night WASHINGTON, May 10)

Washington, May 10, 200 of the commission convened by special orders No. 215; met at 10 o'clock this morning, constitute of the following details: Generals Plumer, L. Wallace, A. V. Kaniz; Brigadier-Generals Howe, R. S. Forrester, J. A. Erin, T. T. Harris, Col. C. E. Tompkins; Lieu-conant-Colonel D. R. Clendenin, 8th Illinois cavalry, and Gen. Jue Holt, Judge Advocate, The orders convening the court harbor been. nd den. Jee Holt, Juage acrocase, The orders convening the court having been ead in the hearing of the prisoners, they were elect if they had any objections to the mean-elect if they had any objections to the meanters of the commission, to which they severally replied that they had none. The commission Judge Advocate General, Assistant Judge Advo catea, and reporters having been duly aw the pulsoners D.E. Harrold, G. A. Atzerol Payne, M. O. Laughlin, E. Spaugler, San Arnold, and Mary E. Surrat were arraigned Arbeit, hen many he critical were the planer and the charge and speculication. The pris nere plessed net guilty. The commission after deciding on the rules by which they would be governed, then adjoined to meet on Thursday,

May Ilth; at 10 A. M. slay lith; at 10 A. M.

CAIRO, May 11.

The iand-elide at Aigiers, opposite New Orleans, is still increasing, doing immens damaage. A good deal of the country has aiready
been inundated in the vicinity of Batton Rouge, at d the crops are being rapidly des A convention of Mississippians on the 5th of June to inaugurate a n for the restoration of their State to th The loval Mississipplans and vicinit

Fight hundred hales of cotton have arrived the minimum of the control of the co

BOSTON, May 11. Gen. Rorecrans visited the sep fall in the State House to-day, and at the the session made a steech, which was as fol

1 perceived in large letters in the newspapers nen to go to Mexico Gen Recerans is going to do any such thing. Gen. R. the the soldiers who have fought this great b ihe soldiers who have fought this great battle for freedom have done it with more petriotism than ever has been seen before, and he does not think our young men who have distinguished themselves in the annals of time will permit themselves to be misled from their high and hencrable consee with any erring expedition.

The General further said he had hoped to see the public opinion directing our young men into the channels of peace, in which he proposed to ret an example. There are men who are willing to start something or another whose advance hitherto have not been enough to gratify their samiths, but if you examine the names of those mentioned in adventisements you will find they are third-rate fellows who are not worth a snap, and that our common soldlers were worth dozens of them.

Three electron were then given for Gen Rose-crans and his army.

crans and his army. ers had returned to Memphis after an stul expedition from Colliersville to B. hatia

The force was composed of 200 men, and was

claire payment to meu discharged. Thirty-eight ordinance burean clerks were discharged to day.

It has been ascertained that prisoners in the Old Capitol, and everal other prisons, have been released by subordinate officers. This will be stopped, and none be released except upon orders of the General commanding the Department.

Thirdlety, alias Blackburn, has been lodged in the Old Capitol.

Washington, May 10.

A special to the New York Times saye the executive order of the Presitent putting in operation the suspended functions of the National Government in the State of Virginia was embetantially agreed upon at the last Cabinet meeting held by President Lincoln on the day of his death, and at which General Grant was present.

The force was composed of 290 men, and was commanded by Captain J. F. Foster, of the late commanded by Captain J. F. Foster, of the late of the Capitol. The stopped of 290 men, and was commanded by Captain J. F. Foster, of the late of the National Capitol. The late of the Capitol. The late of the Capitol force was composed of 290 men, and was commanded by Captain J. F. Foster, of the late of the National Capitol. The Capitol of the Study for the late of the Study for the Capitol force was composed of 290 men, and was commanded by Captain J. F. Foster, of the late of the National Capitol of the Study for the late of the Capitol. The Study for the Capitol force was composed of 290 men, and was commanded by Captain J. F. Foster, of the late of the National Capitol force was composed of 290 men, and was commanded by Captain J. F. Foster, of the late of the National Capitol for the National Capitol force was composed of 290 men, and was in parasit.

The force was composed of 290 men, and was in parasit.

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The force was composed of 290 men, and was in parasit.

The development of the late of the Study for the late of the Study for the late of the National Capitol for the late of the St Dean of A. P. Hill'a curps of the army of Virginia. G. C. Tucker, private of the 18th Misdiesiph, and eight others were also captured.

The expedition did not lose a man, and only
the chorses. Mat Laxten is said to be in a
neighborhood of fieldy Springs. He recently
moredered two men in the vicinity of Cold

Water.

The people between Memphis and Tullahoma were putting in crops, and are most our consister peace and the restoration of the law and order. It is reported by persons recently from different rections of Northern Mischalppi that Fortest's men were not regularly surrendered by him, but were dismissed, and told to go to their him, me, and that they have been committing great outrages on the people of Mischaippi.

Many clinens have been robbed and many mordered by them. The state of society where bands of these desperadoes travel is said to be dreadin, and the inhabitants earnestly desire the national authorities to put an end to such

the national authorities to put an end to such On the 5th proximo a convention of Mississippins will be held at Vicksburg and take are to pave the way for the restoration of Mississippi to the Union. It is intended by the loyal Mississippins in Memphis to be represent-

loyal Mississipans in Memphis to be represented in the convention.

The Memphis papers publish a call for a
meeting, on the evening or the 11th, of all
loyal Mississipans residing in the city and
vicinity, for the purpose of appointing delegates and to assist in taking ance stops as shall
be necessary for co-operation with their loyal
fellow-citizens at home in their patriotic efforts
to restore government to the people of the
State.

to restore government to the people of the State.

The enrolled militia of the district of Memphisexists no longer as an organization, as the necessity of enrolment is gone.

Up to Sunday morning forty bodies have been fished ap at the island above Memphis. It was understood that they were to be interred on the island.

The steamer S. B. Yeung had arrived at Memphis from Yazoo river with 800 bales of cotton. Her officers report everything quiet ap that stream. They saw plenty of rebels, but they were very friendly.

Gen. Forrest himself paid the Captain a visit, took reversi horns of whiskey with him, and furnished the Captain with a guard to protect his boots.

The steamer L. M. Kennet informs the Memphis Press that ten bodles were picked up by the gunboat about twenty-five miles below that

He also states that a gentleman named Nichols went from Memphis to Napoleon, taking with him some merchandles. During his es-journ at that place-several querillas came in and robbed him of \$500, after which they held a consultation as to whether they should hang consultation as to whether they should haug him, and came to the conclusion to ship him on a dug-out, which they did, giving him neither our nor paddles.

After floating down the river for some dis-tance a gunboat picked him ap.

CINVINNATI, May 12.

Thomas Martin, the gueritia, was executed here yesterday.

here yes erday.

Orders or the execution of Bowles, Millegau, and Horsey, are published in this morning's papers. They will be hanged on the 19th instant.

Gov. Pierpont will go to Richm

Gov. Pierpont will go to Richmond to establish the State Government this week.

Gen. Meredith has been removed from his command at Padncahrat the request of prominent Kentuckians, who thought he had too much sympathy for traiters.

Naw Yong, May 12.

The Herald's correspondent cays Gen. Steele started on an expedition into the interior to assist in pushing up the work began by Gen. Wilsom. He reached Selma on the transport on the 27th uit.

Small parties of rebela, on the way up the river, fired on the boats, but were soon dispersed. We learned that vast quantities of cotton were stored at different places on the route. On reaching Selma they were informed of the negotiations between Generals Sharman and Johnston, when further hostile operations were suppended.

The released Union prisoners from Anderson-ville state that in and around the infamona rebel prison pen at that place, there are the graves of over 10,000 Union soldiers.

Major-General Steedman arrived here to day, en ronte for Washington, having been lavited there by President Johason to commit as to the best policy to be pursued in the restoration of civil law in Alabama and Georgia.

of civil law in Alabama and Georgia.

Tonowo, C. W., May 12,
Brown, alias Hargrave, one of the burgtars who
robbed the bonding house of Williams, at Pitteburg, April 2d, has been arrested here. Two
accomplices of his escaped, but hopes are entertained of securing them also. A complete sett
of burglars tools were found, and preparations
were made for operations here.

RALEROH, May 6. back to Washington. His visit is of a judiciary character. From him it is ascertained that the Administration will continue the military rule

ion that the appointment of assurant assessors belongs to the President, and not to successors

obtained. And now permit me to arge your Excellency to use every effort to delay hostilities with the General Government at least three to for nonthe; some of the prominent arguments for which I will briefly state: Ist. I should hope it was foreign from the views of either party to exterminate the other. 2d. It is generally admitted that a trading, business communky are actualed mainly by their lm erest, and, therefore, it would be wise to give

THE DISENION PLOT OF TRUE

y to forty miles apart. Looking to the event of a possible call for troops of every description, and especially of mounted men, in a sudden and especially of mounted men, in a sudden emergeacy, you will ascertain the ronfes by which they could most conveniently pass through your respective districts, and the prop-er polats at which they may put up after the usual day's march. Having settled this, the next point will be to luquire whether there are any persons at or near those points who would nucertake, on terms to be stipulated, to furnish corn, fedder, and ment. In what quantities,

t throughout both sections, let us endeavor promote it. Let no soothe and mollify instead ish to eat of the fruits of bitterness forever, let making the uniform of the higher grades of gard for the laterests and morals of society and The putting forth of such a proposition is an ntrage, and its adoption would be a foolish

and fleud ish atrocity. Fight.-About a week ago, a party of sconts om Department Headquarters in Chattanooga went down into Alabama, a distance of seventyfive miles from that city. On Sunday last, at a place called Besson's Gap, on Lookout Monnsia, in Will's Valley, the sconts discovered a number of horses grazing in a field. After recancitriag the ground, they found the owners the trees, some asleep, and some cleaning their aims. With a sudden charge they dashed in among the rebels, who took to their heels, take no part is such a work. The Empire is | many of them being shot down as they ran. Gathering up the horses and saddling them, the outs broke the arms of the vanquished rebs, and started off to scont through the adjacent conutry. Every few miles they would meet a aging, and quite a number of them were dis posed of. Late in the afternoon the sconts opped to rest and feed, when they were attacked by a large party of the rebeis under the Tennessee cavalry. A running fight took place

thought that ten or twelve of them were killed. closed, but, as the big fighting is all over, we truction of railroads, provisions, and other eems a pity, a very great pity, that this kiad of work should not stop at once and altogether.

be fearfully desolated region, and not destroy the little and very laadequate means of enbeistnce left to them. Certainly the time is at hand, if it has not aiready come, when all true men and women, wherever their dwelliagplaces may be, will mourn as earnestly over the imilar desiltation in that section if there had never been a rebellion. Let the present be shaped with some little reference to the near uture. Let the wild Spirit of Destruction fling

nto the United States to a point near the Caunconrage, or even permit, any armed emi. adaliae througed with rebel sympathizers if the Federal Government, in case of their not eier convicted, extended an amaesty to them. But we guess they wonidn't have come without ricted. These gentiemen, who boasted of their readiness to come to the United States, haven't ven dared to remain in Canada, but fled-"the Lord knows where."

shal-General informed them that they should be forwarded to this office to take the oath; and that they might retain such equipments as they

had in their possession. Gen. Speed S. Fry has been nominated as a audidate for Congress in the Ashiand District Ile is an able and true man, having served the country with distinction during the war, and he chauces are that he will be elected by a

The machinery of the rebellion is at a ead stop. All the oil wells in Pennsylvania ouldn't furnish inbrication enough to make it

Secretary Seward is able to dictate every

page; and, many, a justious negotiation conducted by some of your statesmen other than Mc. Calhonn (against whom, you are probably aware, there are strong prejudices in the minds of mans), would probably enable your State to get remaneration for her inverset in the public lands, provided she is driven to the necessity to secede from the Union, which, however, we presame, will be avoided, provided her home will permit. Let me again remind you of the maxim, "The better part of valor is discretion." Year excellency will please recoilect that citizens of a northern latitude seldom lack the former, although the latter may for a time be lost sight of. Let me advise your excellency to hold free communication with the Executives of Virginia, Georgia, and such other State, as by local position are similarly affected with your own, and, in ahors, to keep close to the political principles of the immortal Jefferson, and in any or all honorable means of redress please command the services of, sir, your obedient servant.

XENNETH H. FISH.

X. B. I think the warlike spirit manifested. dlent servant. KENNETH H. F N B. I think the warlike spirit man N B. I think the warlike spirit manifesion at Washington amongst the representatives, although disgraceful to the country, will prove beneficial to your cause, as it will show to men are of discernment how totally must such men are to make laws for an enlightened people. Please recollect that the futur of enterprising foreign-ers in this city will suble me to render yon es-pecial aid, provided our government should ecial aid, provided our govern aws on a part of their own body. Let me again

but delay active collision antil you shall be more strengthened. Recollect the example of our venerated Washington when contending with one of the most powerful nations of Eu-repe, and may his triumpitant success crown efforts.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

K. H. FISH. WASHINGTON, May 10. The New York Tribune's special says the naguine expectations of the capture of Jethavis are not indulged in to any very great execut by intelligent army officers. The Gwern-

cent is making every effort possible for his aptare and may sacceed, but it is thought that uccess will be the result of accident and the fl

ance which will be rendered by the nati

lity of the coatrabaads rather than an

hite population.

The trial of the assassina and conspirator as resamed to-day in the large room adju-be old penitentiary, in which the prisone confined, assembling at 11 o'clock, and remaing in session till 3 o'clock. Harrold was i in the case, and considerable testimony was taken in the case, and gratifying progress made. Testimony has been or will be offered showing that Harrold went to Canada and conferred with the rebels about the assessination of Mr. Lincolu. Since Booth's reseasalination of Mr. with the rebels about the assaesination of Mr.
Lincolu. Since Booth's return from there Mrs.
Surratt, who seems to have been one of the chief
instigators and participants, is kept closely
guarned, who is very defiant and unrelentiag.
Her daughters do not seem to have been implicated, and will be kept and called on as wit
nesses. One of them is very sick, and is reported to have poiseaed herself.

It is positively known that Surratt is in Canads, and there is little donbt that he will soon
be taken. The commission sits with closed
doors, but it is believed that the Secretary of
War will send an abstract of the trial to Gea.
Dix, after the manner of his war reports.
Fred Stoae has nudertaken the defence of
Dr Midd who set Booth's leg. Cox is charged
with entertaining and concealing Booth, Harroid, and Jones, and with ferrying them acrose ith entertaining and concealing Booth, Har-id, and Jones, and with ferrying them across

eriver. Ali the volunteer cavalry whose terms expire or to October 1st will be mastered out ay master General is ordered to make im-late payment to meu discharged. Thirty-ei

The great features are that the State of Virthel State governments are recognized, and not Governor Pierpont and the loyal Legisla-

are of Virginia is inserted.

New York, May 11.

New York, May 11. ne of Virgiuia is made the nucleus of the or sident of the Aati-Slavery Society, and Wenell Phillips has been selected to fill his place Special to the Herald from Washington 19 ase: Virginia has been divided into four dis-nicts, and the Secretary of the Treasury has heady appointed the requisite number of as-reors and collectors.

cesors and collectors.
Au order has been issued to muster out all oldiers where term of service expires on or better the 31st inetant.

The Herald says that the Mexican emigration four re-continues unabated. Several new offices have been opened in this city, Brooklyn, Washington, and Philadelphia. The return of General Ortega from Washington is anxiously looked for, as he is expected to bring a definite programme of proceedings.

Washington, May 10.

Washingron, May 10.

The Times says the State Department will forward by the steamer which sails for Europe rom Boston to morrow, to our Ministers at all rading courts, full particulars of the evidence gainst Davis and company in the assassination. addition to this the military anthorities have repared accurate personal descriptions, in addition and by photographs, of Davis, Sanne, Cleary, and company, which withe circuited not only in this country but in Canada de Europe.

and Europe.
General Wilson's cavalry still hold possession
of Western Georgia, including Macon and Atlanta. His operations were not materially affected by Sherman and Johnston's armistice. NEW YORK, May 10.

New York, May 10.

The steamer Asia brings the following:
The Common Conneil of London, the American Chamber of Commerce of Liverpool, and public bodies in various parts of England have adopted resolutions of aympathy and indignation. Large numbers of Germans in London also presented an address to Mr. Adams, our Minister in London, at a call of the people on the 27th to give expression to their sentimenta, at the suggestion of Mr. Adams, who sent a message to the meeting, which adjourned to the lat of May. the of May.

The Times of the 27th says: It is not using

language at hyperbole in describing the pre-ing manifestations of feeling as nuexamp President Liacoln was only chief of a for tate, with which we were not unfrequently in iplomatic collision. He might have been re-arded as not much more to us than the head garder is not mach more to be visal the head of any friendly government, and yet his end has already stirred the feelings of the public to their ntmost depths. The space of twenty four hours sufficed to fill the country not only with grief and indignation, but to evokefalmost unprece-dented expressions of feeling from constituted

bodies.

It was that on Wednesday that intelligence reached as, and on Thursday the Houses of Lords and Commons, the corporations of London, and the people of our chief mannfacturing towns, in public meetings assembled, had recorded their sentiments or expressed their views. In the House of Lords such manifestations was actually made a subject of remark. The adnally made a subject of remark. The adom ns, are expressions of sincere and ceted sympathy. order sympathy.

Mr. Mason, the Confederate Commissioner, rites to the Index to repel the calumnous assertion of Stanton in his letter to Mr. Adams,

that the acts were planned and set on foot by the rebel leaders.

HAMLEON, C. W., May 11.

Cornell Jewett, just arrived by the Bibernian from Europe, reached Hamilton vesterday, and published a letter of advice to President John-son.

NASHVILLE, May 11. Under General Thomas's late orde ganizations are availing themselves of his belamation, and are coming in rapidly. No

formidable body of guerillas now remain in the State of Tenneerec.

New York, May 11.

The Commercial's special says: Secretary Seward hopes to present the new French Minister in person to the Fresident, should be be able to endure this fatigne. He will at any rate give the President's reply to the Minister's speech on presenting his credentials. There will be no departure from the record of neutrality already established, and the fears of complications will not be realized. Pileations will not be realized.

The Military Commission for the trial of the assessins is occupied to day hearing the charges against the accused. The inmors of a change in the Calinet are ain reaewed with increased probabl

enant Colonel Joseph M. Murphy, of the Lientenant Colones society, has been dismissed the rervice of the United States for bad conduct. The Post's apecial says: No counse appeared for the prisoners arraigned yester-

Administration will continue the minter in the rebellions States till they are thore

alo railroad, asked permission to oper ute from Mobile to Columbus, Kv, and

Canby having ordered it repaired.

The ram Cincinnati conveyed four steamers from Selma, having 2 000 bales of cotton aboard, part of which are marked C. S. A. Conle cotton is still lying at the riv erior from Mobile to prevent

be conflict between the military, State, officials is still unsettled, and is likely ain so till another election. The remo tions on trade has given satisfa-Cotton dull; no sales.

New York, May 12. A special to the Commercial from Washing-ton ease: Gen. Sherman has arrived here, and is testifying before the Committee on the Con-duct of the War.

The Poet's Washington special says: The

official statement of the number of emicrants arriving in this country in 1864 was 221,535, of which 199,000 arrived at New York. The brig Excelsior, from Bermuda, replation the day of President Lincoln's fun

that on the day of President Lincoln's finneral all the courts on the island were closed, the use were at half-mast and draped in mourning, and the public sympathy was noiversal.

The Tribune's special says: Gov. Crawford, of Kansas, and the Superitendents of the Missourt and Pacatic and Alton and Terre-Hante railroade, have been appointed commissioners on the part of the Government to examine and accept the Pacific railroad when its various sections shall have been completed. Secretary Usiner is to be the President of the Kansas Branch. President Lincoln had interpreted the law to require but one commissioner.

Ath inct., brings Savannah dates to the 8th.

The Savannah Herald save the flag of truce boat took up a party to Sisters' Ferry on the 7th, en route for Augusta, meeting the rebel commissioner at Sisters' Ferry. Michier, with a band of desperadoes, is oper-

der the negroes principally, and a short since Michier narrowly escaped with a buithe military cemetery near Port Royal con-tains the remains of about 1,890 Union and diers. It is being improved.

The Richmond Whig of the 11th contains an The ascumond wing of the 1th contains official account of the visit of the members of the Christian Commission, accompanied by sixty soldiers of the 67th Ohio under Captain Revens, to the battle-field of Cold Harbor and the burial of the bodies of four hundred of our

the burial of the bodies of four numeric of our men found exposed.

Sheridan's cavalry, between 8 000 and 9 000 etrone, passed through Richmond for the North on Wednesday. The portion of Sherman's army of Georgia lying at Manchester was expected to pass through Richmond vesterday. The Confederate archives have been forwarded to the War Department.

Washinoton, May 12.
Seven hundred passports were issued by the
State Department during April. The present
month, however, promises a larger number,
three hundred and sixty having been issued up
to last night, the major of which were to
Germana, who propose visiting their homes for
the purpose of prevailing upon their friends to
return with them, and avail themselves of the
fine opportunities soon to be presented at the
South for improving their condition.

The steamship St. Mary's, sunk in Mobile
bay, has been raised, and will be immediately
repaired. The iron-class Milwaskie and O-age WASHINGTON, May 12.

at the instance of rebel officers who say that they cannot govern their men, Gen. Washburn has established military posts at Holly Springs and Grenada for the protection of the people

Cotton is arriving freely.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 12. Several more companies of California volun-cers have been ordered to Arizona. FORTERS MONDOR, May II.

In anticipation of the arrival of various armice at Alexandria and Washington, a large amount of supplies of all kinds has been degrated from here. A fleet of thirty forage and ten commissary vessels sailed from here yesterday and to day.

Washington, May 12.

The advence of the Army of the Potomac a ived near Alexandria to day. General Meade sached Washington this morning. He has stablished headquarters at a fort two miles

fr m Alexandria.

The 5th corps was passing through Fairfax to-day, and will encamp between Arlington and Dwight's division, of Wile x's corps, was re viewed this evening near Fort Bunker Hill, north of the city. This command is composed of the brigades of Generals Beall, Davis, and

eperal Howard, commander of the Army of the Tonnessee, is in the city; also Gen Bisir, wim Sterman's army.

Gen. Breckwith, Commissary in chief of Sher-

man's army, has reached Alexandria.

The reporters for the press were to-day again unsuccessful in their application for admission to the court engaged in the trial of the assassina. It is believed that some arrangement has

t Wilmington, where several citizens from erent parts of the State meet him for con-The temper of the masses in North abdued, and, if possible, more devilish than bey ever were. They act as if the surrender of

to particular consideration therefor The Tribune's Petersburg special thus de-celbes the arrival of the Army of the Tennessee and divisions of the corps passed throng chy their excellent marching, elasticity of city their excellent marching, elasticity of step, and fine appearance was the subject of remark of every one who witnessed them. Every man was in his proper place, and the different regiments were well closed up. The men looked as fresh as when they started from Raleigh, and were he excellent spirits at the prospects of an early return home. There are but few regiments in the command who have not marched over six thousand miles since their first culistment and muster in.

over the thousand miles since their first emistment and muster in.

The flags which the different regiments and brigades carried were tattered and ragged le appearance, and told unmistakably of every hard-fought battle.

Bishop Johns, of the Diocese of Virginla, has issued a letter to the clergy and laity of his diocese, instructing them to resume the form of prayer in use before the rebellion, and expresses the hope that the resumed civil relationa may be happily maintained, and redound to the gilory of God, and the temporal and spiritual welfare of the nation.

New York, May 12.

Despatches from Greensboro, N. C., announce that Captain Myers, an ordinance officer desilised to teoript for the gune, &c., received by us from Johnston, states that he has received nearly nine thousand stands of arms. He thinks he will be able to gather up a few more. He probably receive nearly one hundred and fitureannes, taking their houses and equipments. It is stated that they took some of their light ar-

would not surrender, left at once with their arms, taking their horses and equipments. It is estated that they took some of their light artiflers with them. Like an army of locusts, Johnston's men are absorbing everything in the chape of food, horses, and plander to be found in the country through which they pass.

Gov. Vance left here yesterday for his home in Buncomb country, having failed to obtain permission from Gen. Schofield to return to Raleigh to resume his functions as Governor of North Carolina. Gov. Graham, Hon. J. H. Cultem, and Hon. B. Brown waited on General Schofield at this point and asked permission to go to Washington to see if they could not prevail on the Present Legislature in power, and to see if they could not accure gradual emandpa. see if they could not secure gradual emancipa-tion instead of immediate. This request was respectfully declined.

respectfully declined.
It a new chection is ordered, Gov. Vance's friends, who compose the wealth and aristocracy of the State, say they will run him against bir. Holden on the gradual emancipation platform, and are confident of success.

The order of Gen. Schoödeld proclaiming freedef m to the slaves in North Carolina has created a great sensation here and elsewhere, as it was great consation here and elsewhere, as it was bexpected by the leading slaveholders, who ped to bold on to them under the gradual to them under the gradual

WASHINGTON, May 12. The Richmond Whig of yesterday has the following items: The Confederate archieves, documents, and other writings appertaining to the Confederate Government have been packed and sent to Washington. They filled ninety-one boxes, and were addressed to Assistant Scoretary of war Doud.

Cretary of war Doud.

The Whig also save all the railroads centering

e are in operation some distance from, with the exception of York river read, he Petersburg Krad is running through the direction of the United States Mili althoud establishment. The Danville Road is anning under the same superintendence as far 8 Burksville, and between that point and Dan ille under the management of the railroad com-any. The Central has run trains out to Brempay

The Central has run trains out to Brempay Station about forty-five milee, and this company, it is understood, are managing their road and repairing it as rapidly as possible with a view to an early recumption of businesse throughout its entire extent to Washington via the Orange and Alexandria road.

The Fredericksburg road is running to 8 nth Anna, and construction parties are at work beyond there to Fredericksburg, to which point the company will very soon be prepared to operate the line.

It is anticipated, however, that the Government will make use of this line for a direct communication with Washington, to accomplish which it will doubtless have to reconstruct that

ion of that line from Fredericksburg to Ac.

Gen. Frank Blair, of the 17th corps, and Gen Howard, of the Army of Tenne-see, came up to day to Washington from the advance of Sac

erview with G.n. Sherman he is spoken of as aving been quite wrathful at the press for their of his course.

The toval State Government of Virginia will be inaugurated at Richmond next week. Gov. Pierpent will at once commence the work of Governor Pierpont and his staff officers are

d will take possession of the executive buil ngs at once.
The Post-office department is busily engage man's veterans will probably reach he

o-morrow, as they are but a few miles from thexandria. The grand review will not take place before June.

President Johnson, who was quite sick at one time this week, is quite restored to health.

The 25th (colored) corps, it is said, is going to Texas.

New York, May 13.

The Herald's City of Mexico correspondent furnishes some important intelligence. The cews of the national triumphs in this conntry afforded vast encouragement to the adherents, A number of victories over the imperialists

A number of victories over the imperialists have recently been gained, and a new spirit seems to have been infused into the Republican armies. The report of the capture by them of Saltillo and Monterey is confirmed, and there were rumors that they had also taken Matamoras. These events restore nearly the whole of northern Mexico to the anthority of Juarez. Several other Republican successes have been schieved. The imperialists were as much alarmed as the Liberals were encouraged by the enpression of our robellion, owing to fear regarding the enforcement of the Monros doctine, and had put a stop to the expedition to the Northern Mexican States, and to a project of fortifying the Northern frontier, and 11,000 imperial troops had been discharged from the capital for Matimnas.

President Jancz was at Claynosha surrounded by all his officers of Government, and with a Jarge army loyal to his cames. Maximilian was a tour through the country in the di-

ilian was a tour through the country in the direction of Vera Cruz.
United States Ex Senator Gwynn had reinstructions, it was reported, in relation to Louis Napoleon's schemes in Sonora and Satuito. The Herald's Richmond correspondent of the would be a grand review of Sherman's army on its passage through Richmond non-tock place, owing to the bad feeling between Generale Sherman and Halbad

snbordinates during the truce with Johnston.

The Herald's Nassan correspondence details a visit to the robel ram Stonewall. When the officers were told of the surrender of Johnston and Lee they admitted that their vessel had been brought ont too late.

It was intended especially to break block-aders, and then would make sad havoc among our wooden vessels, though she has crossed the Atlantic. The chief engineer let out that he would as soon go to sea in a coffin. Her decks were flooded half the time. Another officer claimed that she behaved like a duck.

She was to leave Nassau on the 7th—it was believed for Galveston. Others said she had a more important destination on the American coast. Our neet at Key West has been notified of her presence. Nassan has lost all its activ-

of her presence. Nassan has lost all its activ The rebel murderers Parr, Locke, and Braine, who took part in the steamer Cresspeake af-The Stonewall captured and counded the ark New Light, from Baltimore, on her way

Nassan.
A special to the Times from Washington of A special to the Times from Washington of 12th save: he Mexican emigration busisses here attracts little or no attention. President Johnson and several members of the Cabinet visited Secretary Seward to day, the Secretary horsel to be at his office next cek. Grant, to day, paid to the Central Pacitics, being the first installment due on the impletion of the first section of thirty miles. Another section will soon be completed. The avy department has made arrangements to ve the Stonewall a warm reception should be attempt operations on our coast. It is between, however, that her commander will and on her enterprise now that the rebellion is collapsed.

s collapsed. The Tribune's Raleigh correspondent says that , and indeed are more haughty and if possible, more devilish than they ever were. One would think we were the subjugated and prepared people and not the rebels.

He cautions the North not to take one-half

A special to the Tribune from Washington, or the 17th, says Gen Sherman refused to see Halleck when he called see him, though the latter called to explain and apologize for the language he had need in his despatches to Mr. Stanton. General Sherman has heretofore been about the oldest ricad and defendant Gen. Halleck had among the officers of the army. Grant said to-day he was in daily expectation of hearing of the surrender of Kirby Smith. Ite has been officially notified that Smith was

Gen. Sherman telegraphs that he will remain with his troops, and march with them to Alex-

WASHINGTON, May 13.
The Chronicle this morning, speaking of the court engaged in the trial of the assassin conplantors, save: The only step which has been laken not in accordance with ordinary trials is, that thus far the court has sat with closed decors.

How long it may be necessary to maintain s precention cannot now be determined, as adopted and ascertates the truth alone, will not be surprising if the complaints of he New York press are swollen into a torrent

ortance as to convineingly establish the proreme of the witnesses depend upon this regu-lation, and we feel free in saying that none were more conscious of its necessity than the wit-sesses themselves, most of whom are honorable, intelligent, and patriotic citizens.

New York, May 13.

The stesmer Liberty brings Havena dates of the 5th Inst., and Vera Cruz to the 2d, which confirm the teported capture of Saltillo and Monterey by the Liberala. It is reported that duarez would establish his capital at Monterey. May imitian on readiling Greenbe beach of the imilian on reaching Orozabo heard of the of Richmond, and the capitalistion of Lee.
Wherenpon he lastened back to Mexico, and
espatched to his Chief of Cabinet, Mr. Lvon, to the United States, who arrived at Havanna in There are various reports that Don Jose

omero Pacheco, ex Minister of State, died in Mexico on the 19th ult.

The English Railroad Company have sold a rortion of their road from Vera Cruz to Mexico to a French company. This gives France another claim on Mexico, and combines English and French interest. nd French interests.

The Jecker frand is accepted by Maximillan

and the five million dollars are to be placed in one million annual installments.

Several of Maximilian's Governors have pronounced against him. It is said that rebal deserters are joining Cortinas.

There was a large fire in Matamoras on the the 5th.

ex Governor Revnolds, of Mo., were present.
Col. Sprague, General Pope's chief of staff, was at the mouth of Red liver, waiting the arrival of Kirby Smith to negotiate terms, and it elieved here Smith will surrender a he hears of the action of Johnston and Taylor.

W. D. Gallagher, Surveyor: Three per cent fee on goods going to insurrec-tionary States is abolished. Such transportation is hereafter free. HUGH McCULLOCH,

Secretary of the Treasary. OCTRAGE .- W. F. Stuttz was arrested in Nashville on Thursday, by command of Major-General Thomas, for committing, with two others, a horrible outrage upon a lady near Clifton, Tennessee. It seems that Stuttz, in company with Thomas Brewer and Thomas Keddy, went to the lady's house and demanded money, but not getting it, tied her, and ravished her as she ung in the air. They went to several houses in the neighborhood and committed rape npon the desenceless women. Stattz was arrested in Nashville by Capt. Lovejoy, Assistant Chief of City Patrol Guards. They all belonged to the Federal army.

extremes always meet." When and where are he and "Anonymous" to have their meeting?

weather won't live long. He has water on the stock have been rescinded by the War Depart-

MONDAY, MAY 15, 1865.

Jeff Davis has succumbed to the force of reumstances. He has a pretty long head, but is legs havn't proved iong enough for his ext encies. He is caught, caught and carried off The impersonation of the Confederacy Is 1 durance vile." Always iron-hearted he is robably now, though we hope not, iron risted. He looks at the world, if at ali, through grates and isn't grateful, lle has ankte keepers-white ones, we hope. The Sonthern eagle, plucked by Northern harples ls "nibbling in his parrow cage," nnforgetfui of the time when he swept like a winged storm brough the larid atmosphere of the rebellion.

rightening thousands of inferior birds to their ding-places. We do not desire to speak tanntingly of Jeff Davis when the cyll days have come noon him. lie is a prisoner, but so were Napoleon, Richard of the Lion Heart, and many other Kings and Herces. We have felt no expitation at his rrest. But for the suspicion of his connection with the late horrid drama of blood at Washing ton we could almost have wished that he might scape his swift pursuers. We are afrald now that his capture and the treatment he is des tined to receive will render the restoration of national harmony much more difficult than it could be if he were upon a foreign shore Every feeling planted by God in the human cart dictates, that, if he was a party to the in ernal conspiracy, his body shall rot and blacken on high in the enn and wind and rain, but we ope and trust that no such devilish erime can e proved on him, and, that no severer measare will be found necessary than his life-long xile from the great and giorious land he ha sought to destroy.

And Mr. Davis ought to consider exile as no unishment at all. We should think that, if not exiled by anthority, he would exile himself aving made to the people of the South a thousand promises that have been broken, having continually inred them on with hopes and exectations that have been blasted, having held out to them fair-looking fruits that have turned to ashes and bitterness upon their lips, having deceived and led them astray by every wife and stratagem and device that he could invent, having played a leading part in keeping up a war ing in the slanghter of kundreds of thon sands of them and the destruction of as many more by pestilence and famine, havbrought upon the whole of his mighty section a desolation that makes it look like the blackened track of a storm of fire and brimstone and having at last seen all his mighty armies surrender, his boasted Confedstricken down and scattered piece-meal o the howilug tempest of war, and himself fivto guard or accompany him in his flight we should suppose that he would, even if permitted has wrought, choose rather to take the wings of the morning and fly to the nttermost parts of

We have received a letter giving us an ount of a speech made at Shelbyville last londay by the Hon . Aaron K. Harding, candidate or Congress. It is stated that he bitterly deounced all Kentucklans who favor the acceptance of the constitutional amendment, naming Governor Bramletic, the Lonisville Jonrnai, and others. We have always spoken kindly of Mr. II., but we can stand his bitter or his sonr as well as we can his sweet. We care as little for his gali-biadder as if it were a hee's honey-He says that he stands now just where he tood four years ago. Then he is in some important matters four years behind the times. A man that stands ever still, that cannot shape his course to adapt it to the wants and necessities of the rapid and vast changes of such times as we have been and are passing through, is fit for nothing under heaven but to be stuck in the ground for a post or a mile-stone-a post for then to hang their coats on when they strip for the race of improvement, or a milestone by which passers-by may reckon their progress He is no living, breathing man; he has no more real life in him than the dead insects that constitute the coral reefs of the ocean.

We were against emancipation ln Kentucky the same condition of things. Then slavery was a fact, a thing, a reality, a substance; now It is a name, and a most mischievous one. The thing is dead, and we don't want it left rotting we and Mr. Harding had been asked four ago whether, in such a condition of affairs as now exists, it would be desirable to eling to the name or shadow or carcass of slavery, we are snre that both would have said emphatically no. The name of slavery can't do the necessary labor in Kentucky, but it can and does keep out those who would. Those who cannot accommodate themselves to the actual state of the nation, but must go on supporting slavery dead because they supported slavery living would perhaps eram bread and hutter into the mouth f a dead child for the reason that they fed it

through life. Mr. Harding referred to the law to compente the loyal owners of slaves, so called, npon condition of their taking a stringent oath of loyalty. He said he would "rather be a dog and bay the moon" than take the oath. It certainly seems that he would rather he a dog (perhaps the word is too harsh) and bay as and Governor I remlette, though not moons, than talk to the public like a manly man and keep step to the mejestie music of events. Perhaps he couldn't Vesterday the evidence was of so much im- t ke the prescribed oath without perjury, and we telieve that he couldn't, for he said in his speech that he "rejoiced to know that a reaction would take place," and that "this policy," meanlug the policy of the constitutional amendment. would be put down if it had to be put down b another revolution." It is pretty soon to helm to talk of a second rebellion, but, if Mr. Harding is actually intent upon such a thing e cannot begin his work teo soon. Let him blow his bugle and unfurt his banner. We don't think that it will take four years to pu own rebellion No. 2, the Aaron K. Harding rebellion. But let Grant, Shermas, and others

be kept on hand by ail means for an emer-Mr. Harding, the embryo-rebel, the inciplent insurrectionist, said, that, if the policy of the constitutional amendment nonid be adopted, we might in a few years expect to find our daughters entertaining the negroes in our pariors, and that the biacks would be the equals of the whites. We have a great many free blacks now, as free as it is proposed to prononnee the rest, and, if Mr. Harding thinks that they are bls cquals, that free niggers are his peers, we shall enter into no dis pute with him upon that subject, for he prob-The Republican's Cairo special save that the Shreveport (La.) papers of the 27th contain numerous accumpts of the action of the military and people of Texas in their determination to prolong the war.

A large meeting was held at Shreveport and was addressed by the rebel Governor Allen and several officers of high rank. all taking the same ground as Kirby Smith's appeal, already telegraphed, and nuging the coldiers and people to renew their efforts to continue the struggle.

Cotonel Flourney, of Texas, delivered glowing panegyries on Booth, and compared him the Brutas. He predicted for him enduring fame. Kirby Smith, Generals Price and Buckner, and corporate Revnolds, of Mo., were present. our ladies will entertain or marry free niggers any more than they now do or than the Canahan ladies do, where free niggers darken the air of heaven. But, if any of them want anything to do with those black "smelling-bottles with the stoppers out," let them on no account

be restrained by the Constitution of the United We want Kentucky to stand right before the world. It is vastly important to her interests and her fame that she be distinctly understood at home and ahroad. At present she can hard-Is understand herself. The name of slavery, though the thing exists not except as a wretched anomaly, a disorganization, a confusion, an amphibious monster, a hermaphrodite, is almost like a wall of fire, excluding the immigration that might soon make her one of the greatest States upon the continent.

1 It is said that Quantrell, so-called, who was shot through the body by Terrell's men and brought to this city, isn't Quantreli, the fiendike inflian who murdered the population of Lawrence, Kansas, but only a fellow that has assumed his name. Yet he deserved his fate. A Our neighbor of the Democrat says that ii-h miscreant as the Kaneas murderer should

The orders prohiblting the exportation of We apprehend that the Clerk of the arms, ammunition, horses, mules, and live ment.

The whole country is curious to know on Jell Davis and his cabinet are believed at Washington to have had with the assassination of Mr. Lincoln and the attempt on the life of Mr. Seward. If they can be proved gulity of having aided in concocting the plan of marder or of arging or encouraging its execution, every honest man must desire that they shall be caught and hung. We suppose that, whether they are guilty or innocent, there must be some pretty strong testimony against them lee the Administration, whilst keeping hack the testimony here, would not have sent it to Europe, as they are said to have done, to op-

rate upon the minds of European govern-

Jeff Davis has generally been throughout life pestilent politician, but participation in such horrid plot as that to murder the Federal President and Cabinet is so ntterly at variance with all the ideas we have ever had of his character and principles that we cannot but hesitate recognize even the possibility of it. Several Washington letters, speaking perhaps from conjecture, say that it is fully proved that Davis new at least of the existence of the assassination plot. We cannot doubt that he did. The ramcations of the plot were very extensive. It is now known that a large number of persons in the United States and Canada were, either dictly or indirectly, engaged in it, and it is not robable, it is scarcely conceivable, that, existing as it did for months, it was not made known Jeff Davis, ln behalf of whose government and confederacy it was got np. If he knew merely that the eonspiracy was on foot but had nothing to do with organizing It or urging or countenancing its execution, many will think hat he was entirely excusable in not sending a revelation of the terrible secret to Washington. But it is clearly evident that, if the conspirators mparted their design to him, he must at least have approved or countenanced it, for, if he had not done so, it would assnredly have been abandoned. Men will not risk their lives in doing dreadful work in behalf of a government if they

have reason to know or think that its head does not want the work done. We suppose that the public mind will soon e enlightened in regard to the character of the evidence against Davis and his Cabinet. If they are guilty, probably the world is hardly wide ough to give them security. Nemesis will be upon their track as long as they are able to

make tracks. HORRIBLE MASSACRE OF A FAMILY AT BAILY mings, ALA.-The Nashville Dispatch received intelligence night before last of the most diaolical and revolting slaughter of a whole family at Baily Springe, Ala., consisting of Mr. Wilson, two grandsons, sons of Judge Foster, of that State, Mr. Taylor, the overseer, his wife and two danghters, by four hashwhackers a few days ago. They first placed Mr. Wilson over a fire to extort from him his money, and afterwards took him to a spring to drown him, but the poor old man died before they got him to the water. After this they returned to the house and shot Mr. Taylor, one of his daughters, one of the young Fosters, dead. Mrs. Taylor was shot, wounding her mortally. Also her daughter, through the shoulder, and the other young Foster in the arm. He feigned death, and thus scaped. The fiends were taken into the honse by the family as an act of charlty, as they snpposed. The military are in pursuit of the mur-

papers of a late dale announce that Maj.-Gen. Wharton, of the rebel army, had been shot by a Colonel Baylor, of the same service. This is General John A. Wharton, of Brazos county, Texas. Wharton entered the service in 1861 as a Captain in Terry's regiment, and as each fought at Mnnfordville, Ky., on the occasion of Terry's death. He was promoted rapidly, and at Shiloh commanded the regiment as Colonel He was promoted Brigadler-General on that date, and a year or so subsequently (November 10. 1863) was promoted Major-General, He engaged in all of Wheeler's eampaigns.

FORREST'S MRN.-It is reported by persons who recently came from different sections of porth Mississippi that Forrest's men were not regniarly surrendered by him, but were disfour years ago; we should be against it still in they have been committing the greatest outra-the same condition of things. Then slavery ges on the people of Mississippi. Many citizens have been robbed and many murdered by them. The state of society where bands of these desperadoes travel is said to be dreadful, and festering and breeding maggots in the snn- and the inhabitants of the whole country earn shine to poison God's blessed atmosphere. It estly desire Federal anthority to put an end to

A revolting ease of eruelty reported as having occurred in Lawrence county, Tenn., last week, which would seem wholly incredible were not the demon of rebellion in the land. Two gnerillas dragged an old Union man eighty years of age ont of his house, covered his clothes from head to foot with tar, and set them on e, burning him to death. The devotees of rebellion reverence neither loyalty nor gray hairs in their flendish work.

Capt. Tucker, of Breckinridge county, who has been Captain of a home-guard company for some time, was taken prisoner by Webter's thievlng band a few days since, and earried to a place a short distance from Ashfiresurg, on the south side of Green river, and there shot through the head, and left dying.

liis remains are buried at Mr. Hawkins's place.

MURDER NEAR LAVERGNE.—A citizen dining n the highway with his son last Tuesday, near Lavergne, was attacked by two deserters from the Federal army, who attempted to rob him. In the scuffle which followed he was shot. He was able to proceed to the honse of a physician, where he soon expired. The murderers are be-

ing pursued. The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad has reeived orders from the Government to provide transportation for fifty thousand men to come West over the road. These are the veterans of

NEW YORK, May 13. The gold market is weak and dnil. The price hows a strong downward tendency after the ubsiding of the last few days' speculations, and the prevailing 10cs 15, ward will be to 125.

Washinoton, May 13. g idea is, that the next step down-

A special to the New York Commercial says:
R. M. T. Hunter has been arrested and brought
in Richmond, and confined on a gunboat in the
James River. It is said Hunter, for a year past,
has been desirous for reunion, being satisfied hat further resistance was hopeles ements will prevent Reverdy Johnson's engagements im acting as counsel for Mrs Snnim acting as counsel for Mrs Snratt.

Additional parties have been implicated in the Additional parties have need implicated in the issuesination conspiracy.

Extensive preparations are making for the grand review on the other side of the Potomac, General Sheiman is marching up with his

Searing as Vice-Consul of Italy at Richmon St. Louis, May 13. General Dodge has received official informa tion of the surrender, on the 11th, of General Jeff Thompson, commanding the District of Middle Arkaneas, under Kirby Smith. It is now understood that Col. Sprague, of Gen. Pope's staff, went up Red river to Shreveport on the 5th, where he would have a conference with Kirby Smith on the subject of the surrender of the rebel trans-Mississippi arm The committee appointed by the last Copress to inquire into the condition of India

tribes and investigate their treatment by cl and military authorities, leave Leavenwon text week, accompanied by a strong military escort, and will visit all the tribes on the plai DETROIT, May 13. The Superior Court of this State to-day rendered a decision, affirming the power of Con-gress to pass a law making treasury notes a le-Washington, May 13.

Mrs. Perrin, charged with aiding rebel cavalry in plundering the train between Baltimore and Philadelphia during the rebel invasion last summer, set up a plea through ber connsel, Mr. Corwin, that the military commission has no right to try, nor jurisdiction in her case. Now that peace is proclaimed, such cases as are hefore the court are to be tried by judicial courts of the United States. The court overruled the plee, and adjourned till Monday, when the argument will be commenced.

Arrangements are being made for reopening Mr. Vernon to visitors, and it is expected that a steamer will be permitted by the War Department to make excursion trips to the spot in a few days.

All of the Army of the Potomac has reached the defences completed the pleed and the Potomac has reached the defences completed the pleed and the Great Eastern ready to leave Sterness in June.

Meade's headquarters are at Fort Albany, on the road from the Long Bridge to Bulley's cross-roads. The 2d corps, Major General Humphrey, and the 5th, Major General Griffin, will accamp in the vicinity of the road leading from Falls Church to Leesbürg, although permanent camp, ground has not yet been fixed.

General Sherman's headquarters are established at Alexandria, and his army is to-day marching from Fredericksburg to that place, where it will probably go into camp outside of

where it will probably go into camp outside of the fortifications, where wood and water ma e most convenient.
General Sherldan's cavalry corps will be he nesday of Wednesday. All these troops will neamp within the limits of this department The Army of the Potomac, Gen. Sherman's army and cavalry corps will retain its present or ganization, and transact its military busines through regular official channels, as before. NEW YORK May 13, resence at the ceremony would lead to erro

At the Evening Stock Exchange, gold sold a Atthe Evening Stock Exchange, gold sold a 130½; New York Central, 90½; Eric, 76½ lindson, 231½; Readin6, 92½; Michigan Southern, 62; Illinois Central, 12:½; Pitsburg, 64 Rock Island, 96; Northwestern, 28½; do preferred, 58; Fort Wayne, 94½; Ohio and Missis sippi certificates, 26½; Mariposo, 13 Themarket was very duli but steady. Gold sole after call at 130.

after call at 139.

New York, May 13.

The steamers City of London, Bayaria, and the Britsmuica, salled to-day for Europe, taking \$640,000 in specie and a large number of passengers. The steamers Republic and Mariposa for New Orleans, the C. H. Livingston, Gen. McClellan, Ajax, Cosmos, and others for Southern ports, also sailed to-day.

A special to the Poet says the trial of the conspirators was resumed this morning, and it is pirators was resumed this morning, and it is elieved the examination of the same witnesse who have been on the stand for the past tw lays was continued. The Associated Press will oon be furnished with all the evidence deemed or er to publish. It is understood eight of the ncipals in the plot are now on triai.
A special to the Tribnne says that most of ook's cavalry have gone to Lynchburg here it is said disturbances have occurred be veen blacks and whites. There are various or sencerning the canse of the ties and the blacks commenced, with ed up by them on battle-fields. [OFFICIAL,]

The following despatch, received from Gen Vilson, announces the surprise and capture of eff Davis and his staff by Col. Pritchard and the Michigan cavalry, on the morning of the 10th, at liwinville, Irwin county, Ga.

[Signed] E. M. STANTON. MACON, GA . May 11, 1865.

Mai -Gen, Dix:

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, May 13.

To Lieut.-Gen. Grant and the Honorable Secretary of War: I have the honor to report that at daylight of the 10th Inst. Col. Pritchard, commanding the the Michigan cavalry, captured Jeff Davis and amily, with Regan, Quartermaster-General, Col. Harrison, Private Secretary, Col. Johnston, Col. Harrison. Private Secretary, Col. Johnston Aid de-camp, Col. Moris, Col. Lubbeck, Lient Hathaway, and others. Col. Pritchard snrprls d their camp at Irwinville, Georgia, 75 mile south of this place. They will be here to more own hight, and will be forwarded under guarstitout delay. I will sand further markets. out delay. I will send further particulate. J. H. WILSON, Brevet-Maj-Gen.

New York, May 13.

The Herald's Richmond correspondeut, mentioning a difficulty between Generals Sherman and Halleck, says: The rupture between the Generals, it is understood, grows out of General Sherman to his subordinate commanders, during the truce with Johnston. General Sherman wrete to General Halleck yesterday, saying that in future all interconse between them eaving that in future all intercouse between them was at an end. The difference between them esulted in wholiy doing away with the army reviews already announced in orders and the ospective review of the Army of the Ten see, which was to follow. Sherman has rily refused to consent to the conditions of the review made public, and the con

not be earlied out.

The Heraid's Washington special says that fillelal information has been received by the Navy Department that on the 29th of April a vessel cleared at Havana for Galveston in which were shipped 12 Whitworth guus, 100,000 counts of appropriation and other was marked. ands of ammunition, and other war material or the rebels.

WAR DEPARTMENT

Mofor-General Dix: The following details of the capture of Je Davis, while attempting to escape in his wife's clother, have been received from Gen. Wilson.

E. M. 8 FAN FON. MACON, GA , May 13-11 A. M.

The following despatch, announcing the ear ture of Jeff Davis, has just been handed in b Colonel Metz, commanding 2d division: HEADOUARTERS 4TH MICHIGAN CAVALRY CUMBERLAND, GA., May 11th. Cap'. F. W. Scott, A. A. G., 2d Division Sir: I have the honor to report that at day

Sir: I have the honor to report that at day-light yesterday, at Jonesville, I surprised and captured Jeff Davis and family, together with tils wife and mother, his Postmaster-General, Reagan, his private secretary. Coi. Harrison, Colouel Johnston, A. D. C. on Davis's staff and Colonels Morris and Lubblek, and Lient. Hathaway; also, several other important men, and a train of five wagons and three ambulances, making a most perfect success. Had not a most painful mistake occurred, by which the 4th Michigan and the Ist came in conflict we should chigan and the 1st came in conflict, we should have done better. This mistake cost ns two killed and Lienten

ant Birilett wounded through the arm. He be-longed to the 4th Michigan. Four men of the 1st Wisconsin were wounded. This occurred just at daylight. After we had captured the camp we returned to the right, and shall move t the right without walting orders from you addirected, feeling that the whole object of the expedition is accomplished. It will take me a least three days to reach Macon, as we hav leen seventy five miles and our stock much ex-hausted. Those to reach Jonesville to night, B D PRICHAND,

Lientenant Colonel 4th Michigan Cavalry. The 1st Wisconsin belongs to Logan's brig-ade, Cook's division, and had been sent due east by Gen. Osterhans Col. Mentz distribu-ted his command all along the south bank of the Ocmulgee and Ottamaha. This accounts for the collision between parts of the 2d and 3d or the collision between parts of the 2d and 3d division, and shows the zeal of the commands in

the purent.

I have directed increased vigilance on the part of the command, in the hope of capturing the other assassins. Our disposition of men is good, and so far none of the recel chiefs have been able to get through. Breekinridge's son was captured night helper last claws, will as was captured night before last, eleven miles south of here. Will send further details as soon as received.

J. H. Wilson, Brevet Major-General.

Macon, May 13, 9 P. M.

Hon. E. M. Stanton:
Lieut.-Colonel Hardin, commanding the 1st
Wisconsin, has just arrived from Jonesville
lie struck the trail of Davis at Dublin, Lawrence
county, on the evening of the 7th, and followed
him closely night and day through the pine
wilderness of Alligator creek and Greenswamp,
via Cumberland to Jonesville. At Cumberlandville Col. Hardin met Col. Pritchard, with 150
picked men and horses of the 4th Michigau.
Hardin followed the trail directly south, while
Pritchard, having fresher horses, pushed down
the Ocmulgee road toward Hopowell, and
there at midnight on the 9th. Jeff Davis had
tot arrived. From a citizen Pritchard learned
that his party were encamped two miles ont of MACON, May 13, 9 P. M. that his party were encamped two mlies ont of the town. He made a proper disposition of hi the towr. He made a proper disposition of his men, and snrrounded the camp before daylight. Hardin had camped at 9 P. M. within two miles, as he afterwards learned, from Davis, the trail being too indistinct to follow. He pushed on at 3 A. M., and had gone but little more than one mile when his advance was fired upon by the 4th Michigan. A light ensued, both parties exhibiting the greatest determination before the mistake was discovered. The filing was the first warning Davis received. The captors report that he hastily put on one of his wire's dresses, and started for the woods, closely followed by our men, who at first thought aim a General Sheiman is marehing up with his truly.

The Army of the Potomae is gradually approaching its old camping ground.

Mr. Harlan, of lowa, the new Secretary of the Interior, has arrived here. He will begin his official duties on Monday next.

Passports are issued at the State Department at the rate of 1,800 per month.

The ecurt for the trial of the conspirators admitted reporters for the first time this morning.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has decided no liceuses shall be required for taking orders for goods or merchandise at other places than where such inerchandise at other places than where such inerchandise at other places than where such inerchandise is stored, proviced a license is taken by the dealer covering all cales of such goods whenever negotiated.

The President has recognized David Van Searing as Vice-Consul of Italy at Richmon!

New York, May 14. New York, May 14.

The Herald's correspondence contains particulars of the surrender of Dick Taylor, which took place at Setronville, Ala., on the 4th Inst., ferty-four miles north of Mobile. Taylor made strennona efforts to get most favorable terms, but Canby was inflexible, and granted only the terms granted Lee. Taylor commanded all the toops in Alabama, Mississippl, and East Lonislane, and this completes the surrender of all troops east of the Mississippl reer. ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMSHIP SAXONIA

NEW YORK, May 14. The steamship Saxonia has arrived from on thampton on the 3d.

In the House of Lords Earl Russell moved an bumble address to the Queen, expressing the horror and indignation of the House at Presihorror and indignation of the House at President Lincoln's murder, and praying that these sentiments be communicated to the American Government. He said the Queen had written a private letter to Mrs Lincoln, expressing the deepest sympathy for her r cparable loss. Lord Derby seconded the motion.

Earl Gray, consequent upon Lord Palmerston's illness, and D'Israell moved and seconded similar motions. The demeanor of Parliament was in the highest degree impressive.

Mr. Adams presided at a great meeting of Americans in London expressive of sorrow and indignation.

Mt. Vernon to visitors, and it is expected that a steamer will be permitted by the War Department to make exercision trips to the spot in a few days.

All of the Army of the Potomac has reached the defences south of the Potomac. General

society presided, supported by many members of Parliament, who took part in the speeches which were enthuslastic in their expressions of horror against the assassins, and deep sympathy

with America.

The Times hopes our manifestations of ladig nation and sorrow will be received by Amer cans as spontaneous and genuine expressions the feeling wrung from the nation's heart. L no one for a moment confound this manifesta-tion with any political object or niterior design. We feel condent this sorrow, in which Eng-land and America may, without exaggeration be said to share, cannot pass by without leav. ng them better acquainted with each other and more inclined to friendship and mutual al wauce for each other's faults than before. Slidell declined an invitation to attend one the funeral services performed in Paris on Lin coln's death, stating that no one could fee or a little ahead. reater horror at the late erime, but feared hi

presence at the ceremony would lead to erro-neons interpretations. Consols heavy at 90%. Confederate loan 12 %15. French rentes 67. Francs 40c. Vir-ginia 6's 2 per cent higher. France.—Napoleon left Paris on the 29th nlt. for Algeria. He was received enthusiastically at Lyons and Marseilles. The Empress was ap-ported Regent. for Algeria.

at Lyons and Marsellies.

pointed Regent.

Belgium.—The King is seriously sick.

Austria.—Resolutions were number of the seriously with the formal of the serious sympathy with the formal serious sympathy.

Austria.—Resolutions were manimously voted expressing sympathy with the Government of the United States.

Switzerland.—The Federal Conneil has forwarded its condolence to America.

Spain —There are rumors of a ministerial crisks in Parliament. languages were performed in Berlin on the 2d in memory of Mr. Lincoln.

Liverpool, May 2.—Cotton sales to-day 20,000 bales, including 7,000 to speculators and exporters. The market is firm and unchanged. our quiet and firm. Wheat firm, and holders mand an advance of 2d, which checks the ciness Corn steeds: mixed 29s 9d. Beef nsiness. Corn steady; mixed 29s 9d. Beef leady. Pork quiet and steady. Bacon tends

Lard qulet agd s'eady.

ward, Laid quiet and steady. Petroleum quiet.

London, May 2.—Illinois Central, 76½; Erie,

½/⟨⟨⟨x⟩⟩⟨0; 5-20s, 66. Breadstuffs firmer. Sugar

m. Tea flat. Coffee firm. Rice firm. Liverpool, May 2 —Demoustrations of sympathy from public bodies throughout England The Spanish Senate and Lower Honse of Cotton was heavy and the market quiet and

Coffee in 10

Cotton was heavy and the market qulet and unchanged. Breadstuffs inactive but firm. Provisit as qulet, and tending downward. London, May 2.—The Bank of England has advanced the rate of discount to 4½. United States 5-20s, 61@65; Erie, 51½; Itlinois Central, 76%; Consols, for money, 90%@00%.

A Vienna correspondent of the Londan Observer stye: The Czar of Russia has published the encyclical letter and distributed it among the Russian priests with orders to incuitate lis principles upon the minds of the people. The Czar sets forth in the name of Christ that the religious principles extofs his own infallibility and holicess and condems other creeds and condems other creeds and condems other creeds and condems other than the religions principles and infidels, and he inculcates intense hatred against other nations. He says

etense hatred against other nations. He says atholics don't believe in Christ, but in the ope, and he denounces their saiuts as liars and appostors. Eegland, France, and Austria are impostors. Eggland, France, and Austria are subjects of bitler invective.

The letter inculcates the most vehement fa-raticism, and concludes with a prayer that the Czar may have health and power to overcome the enemies of holy Russia.

the eremies of holy Rus-ia.

Philadelphia, May 14.

The Secretary of the Frasury has decided to issue the balance of the loau that was anthorized by the act of March, 1855, and which amounts to two hundred and thirty million dollars, in 7.30 notes, the same as the present 7.30s. The celivery of the notes of this, the third series of the 7.30s, will commence on the 1st of June, and will be made promptly and continuously after that date. Subscriptions, however, will be received at once, and interest at 7.3.10 per cent. allowed to subscribers in the same manner as it was allowed before. It will be under the supervision of Jay Cooke.

The subscriptions to the loan yesterday amounted to \$3,045,105. The largest single subscription was \$1,835,000 from the Second

amounted to \$3,045,105. The largest single subscription was \$1,355,000 from the Second National Bank of Chicago. The Bank of Commerce, of New York, took \$150,000; Fitch & Hatch, \$108,250. There were 21,307 individual subscriptions. Henry Clews & Co., of New York, took \$500,000; Second National Bank of Providence \$200,000; Second National Bank of Boston \$500,000. The total sales for the week amounted to \$98,381,650 at the close of yesterday's sales. But little, if any, of the \$300,000 (000 remains. If any of the loan remains over it will be given to the direct applicants by telegraph on Monday morning.

New York, May 14.
The Times's special from Raleigh, N. C., says the destitution of the people of North Carolina is terrible. The commissaries are constantly besigged with applicants for food. The country is devastated and its immediate vicinity rained. Old men with but a single garment to cover their half-starved forms, are begging. The their half-starved forms, are begging.

-ystem of forage carried on by both armie ught some of the wealthiest families to rty's door. The Government is doing all in it rrys acor. The Government is doing all in its power to help them, but cannot do everything. The people of the North are called upon to spare to them. One Ruleigh paper publishes a letter from a prominent clergyman, appealing for ont-ide aid.

for ont-ide aid.

The Shreveport Sentinel of the 29th, giving an account of a mass meeting in the south-western part of the State, sayt: Col. Flourney, of Texas, took the stand, and made a most eloquent address. He frequently appealed to the feelings of his soldiers, and received their hearty concurrence in his views. The Colonel concluded his oration by glowing words on the rings of his contrary, and received their party concurrence in his views. The Colonei oncluded his oration by glowing words on the seaseln Booth, whom he compared to Brutus, he slayer of Crear, and predicted for him adming infamy. Among the celebrities presnt at the meeting were Kirby Smith, Buckner, and Gov. Reynolds, and others.

A writer in the Houston Telegraph advises that a peremptory demand be made on Eag-and and France for recognition under the threat, il not complied with, that the South will join the North in asserting and earrying the Monroe doctrine.

GUERILIAS - Last Friday the town of Ham mondville, Hart county, Kentucky, was vi-ited by a band of guerillas. They went in slowly and quietly, mostly dressed in Federal uniform. A correspondent from that section of the conutry tells us that they rode up to the door of Mr. R. 8. Thomas and asked him some questions which he did not or could not answer, whereupon he was immediately shot down and killed. The band was on the north side of the branch rnn. uing through Hammondville. A small number of citizens, well armed, had, as a forlorn hope, thrown themselves into a log hullding on the sonth side of the branch and about one hundred yards from Thomas's house. From there the ullets flew thick and fast at the cutthrosts Several efforts were made by their leaders to charge upon the little fortress, but their men were not disposed to do so. They soon put spars to their horses and left town with all possible speed toward Etna Furnace. Four wonn le i horses were left, and doubtless more than that number of men wounded. A Federal force was close on them at dark on the same night. The guerilla force was estimated at fifty, and said to te nader Golden and Hughes. They stated that the Chases and others had to dle and the town burned, but they did not take time to do

Ho FOR MEXICO. - The Albany (N. Y.) Journai says the movement in regard to Mexican emigration promises to become important. An office, where persons desirous of joining the exedition can tegister their names, was opened In New York vesterday and was crowded all day with applicants The greater number of these are veteran soldiers, who, finding their occupation in the armles of the Union gone, are desirous of doing a little amateur blood-letting in behalf of liberty in Mexico. The indneements are very tempting-\$1,000 and 800 acres of land being offered—so says the New York Herald—to each 'emigrant."

As long as this movement is confined within the letter of international law, no fault can be found with lt. Indeed, it is one that sirongly commends Itself to our sympathies. But our Government wlii donbtless see to it that its honor is not compromised by permitting a violation of the comity of States. Onr relations toward Mexico wili donbtless soon assume a definite shave. It may be that we shall openly espouse the cause of the Republic and formally enforce the Monroe doctrine at the point of the bayo nct. But until our policy on the subject is defined, care should be taken to avoid acts that may precipitate complications.

BE KIND AND LIBERAL TOWARDS THE PA-ROLED PRISONERS -There is so much of genuine kindly feeling in the following letter of special correspondent of the New York Tritune, writing from the headquarters of Gen. Sherman to that paper, that we cannot refrain from copying it entire. We commend it especlally to the perusal of all bloody-minded radicals of the Thad. Stevens school: HEADQUAR'S GEN. SHERIDAN'S CAV. CORPS, BLACK'S AND WHITE'S STATION, SOUTH SIDE R. R., VA., Monday, May 1, '65.)

Sourn Side R. R., Va., Monday, May 1, '65.)

Be kind and liberal towards the paroled rebel prisoners. Be guarded, but not too suspicious of them. I am daily tonehed to the heart by seeing these poor home-sick boys and exhausted men wandering about in threadbare uniforms, with scanty outfit of slender haversack and blanket-roll hung over their shoulders, seeking the nearest route home.

An occasional fortunate and eareful one has a more or less plump knapsack on his back—if it may be considered fortunate to have such an additional incrumbrance, mader the circumstances. They generally wear a careworn and anxious look, by their languid, "played-out" manner as mitting that they are vanquished, and by their looks silently appealing to the magusanimity of the flushed victors among whom they pass, which I am glad to say, is generally accorded.

Near these, recognizing the usages of soldier Near these, recognizing the usages of soldiers, they now and then sit down, weary, hungry, and athirst, and sometimes ask for water, that common, costless boon of nature; but in their native pide, poor fellows, though so hinder native pide, poor fellows, though so handry, they hardly ever mention bread. This our brave, thoughful boys frequently give them, cars scarcely being restrained on either side. They sit awhile, kindly spoken as reconciled frothers, which they are, inquiring about the best facilities of getting to their homes, by good old Federal means or otherwise, and then gathering up their scanty outlits, such as they are, hey trudge along, sometimes by the old reday wagon road, and sometimes by the more direct railroad; some limping from the effects of chafed feet, aided by an improvised cane, and failing behind the main squad, if there are

nore than two or three of them, to be waite for a little ahead.

Many of the poor fellows, if they survive to set there, will find their humble homes desoset there, will find their himble homes deso-late, with gaunt-eyed want and poverty sitting on other side of the lowly portal. It is true that slender-waisted, barefooted children, in cot-ton frocks, and hollow eyed, will run to meet them, and will clasp around them and pull them down and kiss them over again, in their wild joy, and warm hearts and true as ever bear in virtuous woman's breast, but bony hands and tearful, sunken eyes, will receive them at the door.

he door.

No luxurious meal will be spread such as will No luxurions meal will be spread such as will recet our brave boys, in their Northern and Western homes, when they return. And after all their four years' hard lighting and deprivation, in the forced service of ambitions, bad men, these poor returned soldlers of the South will have no pocket books, planthorie with will have no pocket-books, plenthorie with ''greenbacks,'' to open out before their starving families to excite visions, soon to be realized, of

"greenbacks," to open out before their starving families to excite visions, soon to be realized, of luxnry and plenty—no, not even a cent of carrient money will they have to bny bread for those dependent upon them.

Now that our glorions old Union is restored to prospectively much more than its former beanty and grandenr, that our vast rivers and railroada are beginning to be througed with reconciled brothers and sisters and coasins, pouring North and South in happy re-union, that the cotton and sugar-cane plantations and orange-groves of the sunny South are in full communion again with the corn and wheat fields of the North, that our lately pent-up commerce is beginning to bound and leap and rumble again from the Penobecot to the Rio Grande, and now that the white-winged ships, with aromatic cargoes from every land and clime, are soon to nestie again at our every port, North and South, let us have a grand jubilee, and let the bounty of the North and of the nation be ponred for the enrient advanced season from thousands of cornnouplas, at the thresholds of all who have been stricken or impoverished by the war, North and South, without regard to section, class, or color, or aniecedents, and thus it a glorious bond of reconciliation, love, and union be woven over the land that shall be as eternal as the peoplet it shall nulte and the continent it shall envelop.

eterral as the people it shall nulte and the continent it shall envelop. RELEASED .- Yesterday, three prisoners of war, who had been confined in the Prison Hispital at this place, were released upon taking the oath of alle lance in accordance with instructions from the Commissary-General of Prisoners to release all prisoners of war below the rank of Colonel, who had, prior to the capture of Richmond, applied for permission to ake the oath. Their names are George W Gowlns, of Copiah county, Miss.: Fred. Barres of Orleans Parish, La.; and John B. Henderson, of Catoosa county, Ga.

Thomas Keton, guilty of murder i Adair county, was brought to this fail, vester, day, for safe keeping. It was feared that he would be taken from the Adair conuty jail b violence. We learn from the Sheriff, who conreyed the prisoner to this jail, that another convict wkom he had in charge inmped from the cars near Mnrfreesboro, and attempted to escape. He was shot in the back, the ball coming ont of the abdomen. It is supposed that he was killed.

COMMERCIAL INTERCOURSE -Some misappre lensions as to the extent to which it was possi ble for the President by his recent proclamation to restore commercial intercourse with the Southern States are the subject of explanation by the Washington correspondent of the New York Times: A good deal of annovance is occasioned by a

apprehension of the President's proclaman of the 29th ultimo, ordering that ail restrictions upon commercial intercourse be continued in such parts of certain Star shall be embraced within the lines of the tional military occupation. It will be observe that the President's order only removes th unat the President's order only removes the military restrictions, and expressly excepts such restrictions as are imposed by the acts of Congress, and regulations in pursuance thereof, irreserbed by the Secretary of the Treasury. The President has not declared that the insurrection in the States named has ceased or been expressed, and commercial intercourse with these districts cannot be carried on expect.

REBEL KENTUCKIANS -A correspondent of the Cincinnatl Gazette, writing from Goldsboro', North Carolina, on the 3d inst., says:

The records of the Confederate army show that Kentucky has furnished but a amail number of troops to the Confederacy—less by far than has been generally believed. There have been but nine regiments from the State, and these have never been full, while individuals who are scattered throughout the army will inrease the number but slightly. fiant; but they have been careful to avoid the ield. Supporting treason behind a line of bly contemptible for cowards to spout it a

Among the Kentncky officers there were several who were the old State button winctto—"United we stand—divided we With them it must have been a con

FRUIT BULLETIN. To the Editors of the Louisville Journal: Your many readers will no doubt learn with deasure that the crops of the kitchen and fruit raden, as also of the orchard, have been very slightly, if at all, injured by the heavy frost of

slightly, it at all, injured by the heavy frost of las. Friday morning.

Having conversed with a good many enlitvators, I think that the whole amount of damage consists in the scorching an occasional leaf of the pot to, bean, or grape, or something of like tenderness of habit, and I hear many express curprise that a straying ware of cold, capable of making ice, frozen leaves, and white frost so general, could have passed off without doing more haim. Vegetable life, no don't, has its limits to endurance of cold, which it would be both useful and satisfactory to know—satisfactory, because we should be relieved from the distress arising from vague apprehension when no real danger was present—useful, because in practice we should be able to do much by the time of planting to guard against inseasonable exporte. Friday morning.

Exporare.

This knowledge we only gain by experience, and, by way of contribution to the general stock of information, I detail the overvations of half an hour spent among the plants at early dawn or Friday morning:

Catbage leaves were encusted in ice. Among annu beans some leaves were enveloped in ice.

nap beans some leaves were enveloped in ice, there not. In a vineyard of two and a half eres I made examinations in some tweaty dif-erent places, marking each spot where I found ome of the leaves covered with dew and others sed in a thin pellicle of ice or frozen dew The leaves covered with lee were stiff, but i ding them there was no breaking the parts, as often happens when the cold is

more intense.

In passing over the same ground in the afterneon of that day, I discovered no traces of injury from frost at the points marked in the
morning, and in the whole vineyard saw only a
lew scorched leaves upon plants lying on the From all which I infer that great as is the dan From all which I infer that great as is the danger to vegetable life, resulting from an unseasonable visitation of froet in certain temperatures of the atmosphere, it is not very alarming when the visitation occurs with an open air temperature not lower than thirty-three in the shade, as was the case on Friday morning last. How much lower the temperature may sink without harm I venture not to say, but think the limit of danger lies everal degrees below thirty-three of Fabrenheit.

OPPICE KENTECKY STATE AGENCY, All PENNSYLVANIA AVENCE WASHINGTON, D. C., May 9, 1855.)
To all whom it may consern:

To all school if may concern:
The following tota, just received from the Adjusteueral of the Aimy, is important to the soldiers who were at home on discharge furloush when these regiments were as the mustered out of service:

\$7@7 73, 5 at \$8 35@8 95, 3 at \$9@9 30, 7 at \$tocato 75, 2 ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE. WASHINGTON, D. C., May 9, 1865. Soldiers on discharge furlough, who have not been disharged, should report to the chief mustering office of the State, or to the Department Commander, who will be pose of their cases as required by existing orders, [Signed] Soldiers in the condition referred to should report at the lor muster out. Ne pay until this is done.

BEEHIVES -An excellent wood-cut, with full directions, illustrating an impreved beenive, has been placed before us. It is doubtless all that it is represented to be, and is so very simple and easy of construction that the great wonder rd easy of construction that the great we that it had not been discovered soc Mr. Tyson calculates on returning South coon or the purpose of aiding in restoring his native State, North Carolina, to the Union, we advise each of our readers engaged in this branch of esa to order early. See advertisement.

MARRIED. BURGESS-ERNST-By Rev. G. A. Chase, on Tues-ay, May 9th, Mr. WILLIAM BURGESS to Miss ANNIE JOHNSON-DOWNING-On Wednesday

By the same, on the 4th inst., Mr. ELLIAN YAGER to blice MELICA ORR. On Wednesday mornins, May 10th, at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. J. H. Linne, Muturoon, May, to Mine Aliun, daughter of J. S. Lithow, Esq., all of this city. On 'me morning of the 11th inst., at the residence her crother-in-law, E. M. Stene, by Elder T. P. Hal W. S. Tull to Stuller A., daughter of R. V. Scott. Nashville papers cepy.

On Thursday morning at 10 o'clock, at Louisvi Ky., by the Rev. Father Holman, Mr. Thoa, O'Bar to Miss Jennia Docker, both of Shawneetown, Ill.

Lagrange, May 10th, 1865, Mrs. Sasan B. Gulley,

On Pricing morning, May 5th, at ten minutes past tou clock, of concest in of the brain, on Franklin strong, etween Shelber and Campbell, Grozen intercurses, specio of O. R. and son of L. A. Gos, aged II years and north. On Monday morning, Mart. in Wurren county, Ky.

WEEKLY REVIEW OF THE MARKET.

Overca of the Louisville Journal, Saturday, May 13, 1866. There is no material change in the money market, an e rates remain unchanged at from 9,413 per cent. bere was very little done in Quartermaster's v and the only vouchors in market are of April dates. The Bank of Kentucky gnd Bank of Louisville have accept-of the act of the Legislature for the benefit of the hanks is issue of Kentucky. By this act they are allowed the vilege of decreasing their stock one shird, and the inder of the banks will avail themselves of this ac old is 10011 per cont lower than on last Saturday, We

note gold, eliver, exchange, &c., as follows do Baltimore Saltimore Saltim BANK NOTE LIST. BRESLY FOR THE LOUISVILLE JOURNAL, BY MESSES. HUNT, MOSTON, & QUIGLEY.

PAR FUNDS. United States legal tender notes; National Bank notes; the Bank of As 1 dis. | Illinois-Solvent.... ½ dis. | Linksan... ½ dis. | Lowz... 1 dis. | Lowz... Wisconsin... 1 dis. | Missousi... In good eds Discrodited terlor ... 1\(\) das terlor ... 2\(\) dia Louisiana ... Merch. Pkritchla ... 1\(\) dia ... 1\ 60 din. 30 die. dia, dia, dia, dia, dia, 30 dis. N. Carolina... 75 dis. S. Carolina...

[Nets.-Our quotations are the wholesale prices up se otherwise stated. In filling small orders to the city country trade, an advance of three to five per cent

mingl. Sales of 76 W cent at 84 lk 98 W cent at To be according to quality.

Benswax.—We quote lower at 35@37%c.

Barley.—There is very little offered in the market.

and prices are nominal.

Balz Ropz and Cordage—A quiet market and

rices remain unchanged, but are firm. We mote bale-ope at 10%10%; Manilia rope is selling at 28,215, and ding-twine at 21(23%c. BEGOING—A quiet market at 22,022 19 yard. T BEGOING—We quote at 35 50035 50 19 dozen. BEGOINGEN-In demand at the factories, with sales at \$175@375 W ton.

full and nominal at \$2 1/23 25, according to quality.
CHETSA-Prices are steady at 19312c for Western Re Camples-Market le quiet and prices are lower tellow.

BRANG—Market quiet, and with a light supply. Prices

COTTON TWING AND CANDERWICK - Unchar coulding to quality.

COAL-Unchanged. Pitteburg is retailing at the per coan,...The receipts were light, and prices ar

helled.

1 45 % bushel. Eggs—In demand at 243Fe % dozen. FLOUR-The market during the week was quiet and dull. The sales are solely confined to the local trade. with relies of extra family of \$7 50/83. FRATHERS-MARKET quiet, and prices firm at 45/8470 vay, and prices were steady. We quote common optime coffee at 30@33c: Island engars at 15@17c; New Orleans at 17@15c; hard refined engars at 200@3

21c; New Orleans molasses at \$1 20. Rice 1436c. HENR.—The market is quiet, and there is very list 1 d5c, green salted at 7 M d", and flint at 10 d10 Me.

Hav—There was a moderate demand during the week nd we quote from store at \$27/439 W top, and \$23/425

arrival for hard preceed, and \$21 \$23 for loose preced. Baled straw commands \$15,517.

Hors—Selling at 19,32°c for old and \$2,345c for the Iron and Strett—We quote pig iron at \$50,360. one coal bar at 6c, charcoal bar 7c, sheet, s. c., at 9, c.c. ce, Juniata at 14c. Steel we quote as follows: cust 40c. merican 14c, German 30c, swede 25c, E. B. 25, grav-ry 35, Am. Sp'g 18(319, Eng. 8p'g 18(330, toe 20c; plough

Sabs 17, and plow plates at 19c. LICOMICE—We quote M. F. at 45c, and R. R. at 48c. LINE ARD CEMENT—Market steady at 21 75(32) for lime, and \$375(3) 16 bbl for hydraulic cemons, and 36 as for plaster. LEATHER-Prices unchanged. We quote as follows: ole-Oak 46247c, hemlock 35242c, harness 38440c, skirt-ing 45:347c, bridle per dez., \$45:332, calf skins city \$1 25@1 50, and French \$2 35:33 50 V B. LEAD AND SHOT—Market quiet, and prices unchanged

We quote pig lend at 17e, bar lend at, 18(320c, Shot, patent Si: buckshot 26 50. MALT-Prices unchanged. We quote sales at \$1 45.3 MANUFACTURED TO EACOO -- We quote black sweet 80 aud 10 at 734,7°C, 45 at 75.47°S, navy Do. 704,75. do 45 74,47°Sc; bright Bu \$1,50,41°TS, medium \$1,20,41.40, do 56,851.00, 100 and 45,90,881.00; common Bo 45,875c MACKEREL-Market steady and prices' unchanged

We quote: No. 1, large No. 1, medium No. 2, large. No. 2 predium No. 3, inrue..... No. 3, medium. NATLS-Unchanged. We quote nails in lots of 100 keg NATES—I neuminecu. 17 0 queve initia in 200 01 100 noga gnd upwards as follows: 10d at 35 50, 3d at 35 75, 4d at 26 00, 4d at 36 25, 3d at 37 25, 2d at 35 25. Horse-

on and an at \$15,300.

Oils—Prices dall. We quote lard oil at \$1,90,31.95 coal at 73,278c, limeed at \$1.3%, benzine at 55,300, lubricating at 54,310 of grailen.

Oars—Market quiet and prices are entirely nominal and benzine. nd lower. OIL CARE-No demand, and prices are entirely nome week, and prices are steady and remgin unci lear sides at 19@18%c; no ribbed sides on the market; houlders 15% 016c; piain hams at 17% 018c; sugar-ured at 19% 19%c; Stagg's canvasced 30% 021c; lard

n tierces 18@18%c; in kegs 20%@Ne; no mess pork on he market, POTATORS—We quote at \$2 50@3 25, the latter price for choice Nerthern from store?
Powden-Unchanged, at \$11@11 50 \$ keg for rife. Race-We quote at 5@7e Wib, arcording to quality RYE-The market was quiet and dull, and prices are

SALT Prices declined to 80c. Declined. German soap 10c, and palm soap # 9e ₩ B... STARCH-We quote at 94/294c. Tonacco-There was more activity in the market uring the week, and prices have steadily advanced. es during the week.......944 hhds

To-day the sales comprise 113 hhds at the following rates: I at \$4.65, 17 at \$5,03.55, 24 at \$50,04.90, 7 gt

at \$11 25@11 50, 6 at \$13@12 55, 6 at \$13@13 75, 4 at \$14@14 75, 5 at \$15@15 75, 2 at \$14@14 75, 5 at \$16@15 50, 3 at \$16 50@16 75, 5 at \$17 25, 6 at \$19 30, 3 at \$24@24 25, and 1 at \$25 2 7 100 Re. Bids on 34 hbds ere rejected. TINNERS' STOCK.—There is a fair demand, and prices are firm. We quote tim plates L. C. at \$16; sheet iron

at 8%@tle; copper at 53c; block tin at 58c; and lead at WOODEN WARE, WHEAT-The market is unsettled and prices are nomi

81 40 W bushel. nd prices declined to \$3 07 3 gallon. WOOL-Market dull, and prices nominal, WINDOW GLASS-We quote as follows: 8: 0x12 at \$5 75, and 12x18 at \$7 20 \$ box by the quantity.

ral. We quote red at \$1 30.31 35 and white at \$1 35.3

LOUISVILLE CATTLE MARKET. LOUISVILLE, May 13, 1865, The business at this yard during the past week has ren very good, considering the general depression in uniness. Prices are z shade lower than our last quota-

t few hogs remain unseld. Cartle-No. 1 are worth from \$2 to \$9, fair to good

Ibe gross. Sheep.-Have sold at from 436c to 6c per b. Wool of nbs have sold at from \$2 of to \$3 50 per head. Hegs—No. I coun-fed from \$3 to \$3, and inferior from 50 to \$3 per 100 Ma. Slop hogs are about 15e per 100 lower than the above prices RECEIPTS.

BOURSON HOUSE-H F. Vicamen. LOUISVILLE, May 12, 1966,

Sales of cattle have ranged for choice and extra at 7% lk to se gross weight,
Sheep...The market is dull at 4 to 5 ke live weight for

pany. A MFETING OF THE FOLLOWING CORPORA-TORN of the KENTUCKY RIVER NAVIGATION COPPANY is called to assemble in Frankfort on the fourth we choseday of this month, May 24, for the pur-pose of organizing said company in accrdance with a harter pacced the last sension of the Legislature incon-torating raid company. eting of the Corporators and friends of this provement is anticipated, and all interested

i Beatty,
Jamison,
Daniel, Estill county. Martin,
rd (i, Bush,
Johnson, Lexic gton, Fayette county, ogers,
Fisher, Richolasville, Joseansine count
Fotts,
Fott Vorthington, "yant dhakertown, Mercer county, Merce Thompson, Harrodsburg, Mercer county, Munday, Munday's Landing, Woodford ou Graves, Verssilles, Mct. innia, Lawrenceburg, Anderson count McConnia, Lawrence Draffin. In Swigert, Frankfort, Franklin county fold, Charles, New Liberty, Owen e-unity. English, W-bb, New Castle Honry county.

lays over One Hundred Millions of this series have en sold-leaving this day less than Two Handred emi-annually in currency on the 15th of December and are reveily eashed anywhere. It amounts to

One cent per day on a \$50 note, Two cents " " 8100 " Ten " " \$500 " 20 " " \$1000 " *1 " " " \$0000 "

More and More Desirable. minal, and we quote at 40 for ear, and 55 fc CORNEAL-Unchanged. We quote sales at \$1 400 picly as possible to z peace footing, thus withdrawing market as borrower and purchaser.

POPULAR LOAN OF THE PROPER. The Seven-Thinty Notes are envertible on their urity, at the option of the holder, into U. S. 5-20 SIX PER CENT

Which are always worth z premium, Free from Taxation. The 7-30 Notes cannot be taxed by Towns, Cities Counties, or States, and the interest is not taxed unless on a surplus of the ewner's income exceeding eix hundred dollars a year. This fact increases their value

SUBSCRIBE QUICKLY. Less than \$200,000,000 of the Loan authorized by the last Congress are new on the market. This amount, at the rate at which it is being absorbed, will all be sab. scribed for within two mouths, when the notes will undoubtedly command z premium, as has uniformly been the case on closing the subscriptions to other Loans, It now seems probable that no considerable amount beyond the present series will be affered to the public. In order that citizens of every town and section of the country may be afforded facilities for taking the loan, the National Banks, State Sanks, and Frivate Bankers throughout the country have generally agreed to receive subscriptions at par. Subscribers will select their own sgents, in whom they have confidence, and who only are to be responsible for the delivery of the notes for which they receive orders

SUBSCRIPTIONS WILL BE ERGRIVED by the Louisville City National Bank of Louisville.

Planters' National Bank of Louisville. m13 darwi-2m CEDAR CAMPHOR

ml6 wl PICELSION BEEHIVE.

BRYAN TYSON, Box 630, Washington, D. C. m 16 w 3" GREAT BOOK FOR AGENTS.

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THUS A. HUBLEY, favorably known by the cominky as a Drugoti Payracephia to date from Aeril 1-

portant improvement is anticipated and all interested Firmal diag the improvement of the richost and most oductine section of the State are selfcited to all by vir presence and influence the commencement and all completion of this much-required and great and portant work: John G Mctintre, Booneville, Owley county. Smuel Beatty.

Hant,
Dar ug, Carrollton, Carroll county.
Baten,
In Ireland, Warnaw, Gallatin county. mil3 dtd&wl

The sale of the first series of \$300,002,000 of the 7-30 Loan was completed on the 31 t of March, 18%. The sale of the second series of Three Hundred Millions. payable three years from the 15th day of June, 1965, was begun on the let of April, In the short space of thirty 15th of June by Coupons attached to each note, which

des at 40c fer No. 500, 45c for No. 600, and 40c for Ne

The Robellion is suppressed, and the Government has ready adopted measures to reduce expenditures as This is the ONLY LOAN IN MARKET now ofered by the Government, and constitutes the GREAT

GOLD-BEARINGBONDS

fram one to three per cout per annum, according to the rate levied on ctl or property.

> SUBSCRIPTION AGENT, Philadelphia. May 1, 1965, First National Bank of Louisville. Second National Bank of Louisville.

MAN, Boston, facture C. C. Every druggist sells it.

TREMENDOLS SUCCESS.

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AHEAD OF EVERTILES OF THE KIND THATHAS THE
BRAN PATRINTED.
WAREANTED, TO PROFECT BEES AGAINST THE EAVAGES OF MOTH AND OTHER INSBOTS.
THIS HIVE HAX HERN THERSOMEN TESTED.
1 \$3.500 KEWARD TO ANY FRENCH PROFECTING A ENTTHE OR CHARFEE HIVE.
THERE PLATTERS OAN ALSO BE ATTACHED TO ANY
OTHER HIVE, AND AT ANY YING.
Inclose one dollar, and obtain a fine wood res, with
full directions for manufacturing and being. Mechanlem simple and c sy. Address

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NOW ON HAND AND FOR SALE ROCKAWAYS, Bustien, Spring Wagons, do., of the boot quality,

cer declining. Cattle have declined from 25 to 50 etc per 100 fbc.

nighest price paid is 9c and from that down to 7c, with a

Hentucky River Navigation Com-

ature of which has not been appounced. rial will no doubt begin some time during the Nothing is definitely known outside of the

Nothing is definitely known outside of the Yar Department as to whether the proceedings of the Commission will be made public from day to day, and the numerous conflicting statements on the subject are all pure surmise. Great interest is manifested to learn the dc tails of the actounding developments which will undoubtedly be made by some of the first testimons.

undoubtedly be made by some of the first testimony.

The latest wild story as to the disposition of Booth's body by Col. Baker and his condjutors that the corps was placed in quick lime, and in that manner speedily destroyed.

The Quartermaster's Department is busily preparing for the entertainment and reception of the vast army of veterans, estimated to number over 200,000 men, who in a tew week will encamp on the healthy heights which surround this city, to await their final discharge General Grant has arrived here from Philadelphia, having established his family residence in his new manusion there without stopping long encough to enjoy its inxory.

We have further news to day of the abequat-

He was introded with the connect of the researce of the resolve of the resolved for an emergency. He gives an account of many adventurous incidents and hairty-each escapes.

Ile left Jeff Davis, Breckinridge, Bonjamin, Trenheim, Extra Billy Smith, and other noted rebels at Greensboro, North Carollus, and made fast time to Richmond on hearing the rumors of the falling out of the entire bottom of the Confederacy.

truction; that they ate, drank, and elept in the care, because the citizens of Greensboro' refused to allow them to enter their houses lest the authoral authorities might hold them (the citizens) responsible for harboring rebels.

This account of the condition at this rebel government party discloses a most forlorn, appeless state of alarm and vexation, and even heprivation, notwithstanding their possession of to inconsiderable amonat of the treasure.

At the time McCubben parted with this missiable party they had but one o'ject in view ly means of escape from capture by Union

The my stery concerning the arrest of ex-Gov triends have utterly failed to show a single ac or word of his during the war wherein he ex-hibited fidelity to the Government or attach ment to the Union, notwithstanding the state ments to the contrary. Besides, there is good evidence in the possession of the Government that cx Gov. Alken has been extensively en-

ks, and thereupon the whole testimony was at in charge of the Judge Advocate, General and the charge of the students and the charge and the charge of the plot and its intended execution. Upon this report the President issued his recommendation. These trials, as we now understant on.

New York, May 8

nnderstood that Sheridan is to be President of the areas instion court-martial.

Arrangements are being made to pay all the troops which rendezveus about Washington, prior to mustering out. The force to be kept in the service is not to exceed 15,000, and those will be mostly colored troops.

The reorganized army will consist of four corps of 40,000 each; one of regulars, one of white volunteers, and two of colored. Each will have its cavalry, artillery, and infantry in proper proportion. mord on Saturday, preparatory to marching t

mor d on Satorday, preparatory to marching to Washington.

It appears that letters addressed to civilians in Richmond are detained in Washington, and a large number has accumulated there.

The Herald's North Carolina letter gives various rumous of the whereabouts of Jeff Davis, but none later or more definite than that last week, which represented him in his flight one day absend of Stoneman. The report that he was obliged to abandon his specie train is contradicted. The Herald's correspondent gives farther de-

men were surrendered. A large number of them did not wait for their parole but started off as soon as they learned of the capitulation, and are now engaged in pillaging and robbing the destitute people. tute people.
one hundred pieces of artillers were

other conference at the same place on the 2d Of the result of this latter meeting nothing

was known, but it was understood that the terms proposed were the same as those under which Lee's and Johnston's armies surrendered. There were additional rumors in New Orleans Taylor and Forrest bad made formal proposi bile, and it was believed that he would latter city for the purpose of receiving Taylor's and it was believed that he went to the

NEW YORK, May 8. The following is General Johnston's farewell

order:

Headquarters Army of the Tennessee, mear
Crembono, N. C., May 2—General Orders, No.
22.—Comrades, in terminating our official relations I carnestly exbort you to observe faithfulby the terms of pacification agreed upon, and
discharge the obligations of good and peaceful
citizens at your horses as well arm.

discharge the obligations of good and peaceful citizens at your homes as well as you have performed the duties of soldiers in the field.

By such a course you will best secure the interests of your tamilies and kindred, and restore tranquility to the country. You will return to your homes with the admiration of our peoply, won by the courage and noble devotor you have employed in this long war.

I shall always remember with pride the loval cupport and generous confidence you have given me. I now part with you with deep regret, and bid you farewell with feelings of cordial friends hip and camerat whiches that you may have hereafter all the property and happiness to be found in the world.

(Signed), JOS. E. JOHNSTON.

(Signed), JOS. E. JOHNSTON.

New York, May 8.

The Times' Washington special says: It ought to be unders could that the recent proclamation offering a reward for he appecient and of Jeff Davis, as one of the parties implicated in the assassination of Mr. Lincoln, was not listened by President Johnson as his individual act or merely upon his own opinion.

As to the guilt of Davis, it was issued in pursuance of the decision of the proper legal anthority. It was at first unanimously decided in Cabinet meeting that all parties in any way connected with the conspiracy should be tried by military tribunal, and not by civil courts. All the tetimony relating to the matter was that placed efficially in the hands of Judge Advocate General Holt, for Hott was examined very carefully and made a written report, to the prected with the inception and execution of

It was upon this official report that the proclamation was based. It is not to be supposed that any direct and personal action in the mat-ter can be traced to Davis, but it will be proved that the conspiracy was formed, and prosecuted with his knowledge.

NEW YORK, May 7. The steamship America brings the following news. The London Times has the following: The Southerners undertook the great enterprise, and carried it out most skilfully and with wonderful addedity and obstinacy; but they were not enough for the work. They had ge nins and courage, but these have laided when opposed to equal genius and courage, and backed by superior numbers. She may now accept the decision of war which has been against them.

of submission to federation will probably be exacted as a condition to the exercise of pollic and rights, which of itself must disfrauchise many of the inhabitants of the Sonth. Communities which have fought for secession must long remain what Ireland was to Eugland—concerned deconduction, which care he Commonly and the control of the

ed dependencies ruled over by Governor there or by the majority of their inhabit anta.

The Times in considering the reply of Secretary McCullough to Mr. Currier's letter justifies the hores that have been entertained o his useluloses in office. It thinks the reply is tot faultless, but is an enormous improve

on the manifestoes of his predecessors. It be lieves that McCullough favors the English poli woffree trade, because he sees in freedom of rnational exchange a more efficace are to the enfranchisement of labor

meane to the enfranchisement of labor and the multiplication of wealth.

The task now before the Government at Washington is one of the greatest difficulty that ever fell to a great people. It is no longer to conquer, to wear out, and to overthrow, but to win, to unite, and to restore. The worst part of the difficulty consists in the national deficite, which themselves caused a rapture which war was too certain to agravate, and which triumph is not upt at once to remove. We know not where to look for that happy mixture of firm nees, segacity, tenderness, and knowledge of mess, searcht, tenderness, and knowledge of mankind which is to heal the terrible wounds of this war and restore love between the men who have suffered and indicted much frightful injuries. Our only hope is that the occasion will

the work of peace as names nuknown to fame have become glorious in this war. Since war-rious have emerged as it were from the soil, so also a new race of wise and pacific statesmen may show themselves.

The President is the very last man who onght

to Indulge either in trituaph or a wish for revenge. As one father of a common country, he must indeed be unworthy of his position in the does not wish to see all one again. The Union can't be restored without complete reconciliation, and reconciliation must be founded on oblivion of alleged offences and perfect equality as to the future. No citizen of the Union will take singer and configuration to the solemn acts ke sincere and cordial part in the solemn acts free: aciliation unless he sees before him a tune that may retrieve the part as far as in he power of man. The North may find it has make sacrifices even now in the honr of tri-ph, in order to soothe animosities and repair uries. It had better do that now in a spirit concession than have to do it when the grace

of concession than have to do it when the grace of concession is gone. The Daily News save: The most honored and unsted of the Confederate leaders, who was uppointed Commander-in-Chief of the whole of the armies of the Confederacy expressly that he night retrieve its forcumes and establish its integradence, has laid down his arms. He fought gallantly while by fighting he could hope to chieve any practical result to hold the captal, to save the army, or maintain the existence of the State, but, when satisfied that none of these objects could be served by prolonged esistance, he spared useless effusion of blood in currendering.

FARTHER POINT, May 8

ion of President Lincoln and Secretary Sew-d was published throughout England on the thult. creating profound sensation. The strengest feelings of sympathy and indig-

ose who sympathize with the cause of the uth evinced quite as much indignation as the umest friends of the North. In all places it was the all-prevailing topic,

In all places it was the all-prevailing topic, and cansed almost a total enspension of husiness, particularly in Liverpool and Manchester. On Wednesday there was only a day session of Parliament. The attendance was very slin. only about sixty members being present. They all signed the following address, which was presented to Mr. Adams the same evening:

"We, the undersigned, members of the House of Commons, have learned with the deepest regret and horror that the President of the United States has been deprived of life by an act of violence, and we desire to express our sympathy at the sad event to the American Minister now in London, as well as to declare our hope and confidence of the future of that great country. ence of the future of that great country

which we trust will continue to be associated with enlightened freedom and peaceful relations with this and every other country.

at ever was. The Post's Washington special savs: The resident has ordered that Ex Governor Alken I no longer be considered under arrest. It needs that there was no just cause for

The Post says: Collector Dorsheimer, of the Thirtieth District, has selzed in this city 1,000 barrels high whose and 1,200 barrels alcohol on the ground of fraudulent sale under the Internal Revenue Law. The manufacturers are J. A. Rhombeger & Co., Dubuque, Iowa, whose distillery is now in the possession of the authorities.

distillery is now in the possession of the anthorlties.

The Richmond Whig of the 6th contains an
order from General Halleck that after the 20th
all persons found in arms against the United
States in Virginia and North Carolina will be
treated as robbers and ontlaws. Persons assisting in organizing guerilla bands and continuing
hostilities against the United States will be tried
by military commission, and be subject to death.
Military officers are to preserve order and recus cile differences between freedmen and their
masters. The freedmen are obliged to work,
but may select their own employers. Minors
not cared for by their parents, the apprentice
eveten is to be introduced.

The Herald's Key West correspondence of May 1st gives the rumor that the rebel ram Stonewall, from Lisbon, was off the Florida The Times says the charge against the rebel

consiste loners of exchange Onid and Hatch, who have been arrested by order of General Grant, is that they make propriated \$300,000 sent to our suffering prisoners. Washington, May 8 L'entenent M. P. Rugg es, of Mosby's guer lar, and Lieutenant A R Bainbridge, of the stellarmy, and Dr. Stewart, to whose house

a the ground of having information concern-age the assassination.

It is reliably reported that the commission or the trial of the conspirators engaged in the assassination will commence to-day. The De-partment, however, affects a mystery on the subject, and no information can be obtained by n the ground of having information concern

The London Times of the 27th save: This evening it may be expected that the leaders of the great parties in the House of Commons will take the opportunity of expressing in the name of the nation the horror which is left at crime, and of assening the American peuple that whatever difference of opinion may exist in this country as to the present war, there is but one feeling of sympathy with them at the loss of an ceiling of a mpath; with them at the loss of an onest and high-minded man.

The London and Provincial journals alike decribe the lutence excliement which the news rested, and all notice in warm enjoyiums upon the lineary and to history described.

ir Lincoln, and in bitter denunciations of the The Paris and continental journals also con-The scene on 'Change in Liverpool will not on be lorgotten. The excitement has rarely, over, oven exceeded. Lute in the day a renest was sent to the Mayor to call a public

quest was sent to the Mayor to call a public u eesting to express the sorrow and in lignation of the people. Hundreds signed it, and the Mayor issued a preclamation for a meeting at St. George's Hall on the afternoon of the 27th, to be adjointed to the evening of the same day, that the working classes may likewise have an opportunity of attending.

The flags on Town Hall and others at the shirtling at Livernool were displayed at half. e flags on Town Hall and others at the oling at Liverpool were displayed at halfAll the Americans in London, the Union Emancipation Society, and the people of histor, Birmingham, etc., were to meet on 7th to express their sentiments.

Liverpool Post of the 27th is printed its column in mounting.

he Liverpool Post of the 27th is printed bits columns in mourning. he Times says: Nothing in political history be remembered that has ever drawn forth re unanimous feeling than this news. Persally President Lincoin engaged the kind reds of every one in England. The extent to ch his infinence estimated in uphalding cable relations letwarn England and the pleable relations between England and the nived States has been shown by a fall of nn-

United States has been shown by a fall of nnumbal severity in all classes of securities.

The Times editorially says: The news will be received through Europe with sorrow as sincere and profound as it awoke over in the United States. Mr. Lincoln's perfect honesty speedily became apparent, and Englishmen learned to respect him. Unjust as we believe it to be the Confederate canse will not escape the dishonor cast upon it by these wanton murderers. nurdeters.

The Daily News says that Mr. Lincoln has

of fallen has flash of triumph, for no thought of triumph was in that honest and humble cart, but his task was accomplished, and the atte of his life was won; and in all time to one, among all who thick of more than rank, he name of Abraham Lincoln will be held in street or a street of his contract.

The News then continues: We will not, with-nt further and overwhelming proof, lay the harge of this horrible conspiracy to the lead is or abettors of the South.

The Star pays a warm tribute to Mr. Loneoln. and coal page a warm trouch are. To herein, of entirely and entirely and the provocations toward England tales expresses a confidence that the North, ven in its hour of just indignation, will be article which thus far has attended its triumph.

The Late Telegraphy of the providence of the providence

The Dally Telegra; h says: From valgar cor-uption, from factions batred, and from the ocasiest lealonsy and uncharitableness this reat ruler was wholly free at last to come to hat reemed to be the trultion of his labor. eward of his patience and courage. He enlaunched no decree of proscription against the South, for the fight appeared to him to be ovar, and it was not in his heart to bear malice against a beaten foe. Much ameasiness was evered in regard to the marder of President

Trence -Letters of condolence from Emeric Napoleon to the lamily of Mr. Lincoln are ublished.

published.

CAIRO, May 8.

New Orleans, May 3 — General A. J. Smith, with his command, occupied Montgomery ou the 27th nlt, and General Steele entered Seimu on the 27th. On Sunday last General Canbu met Dick Taylor 150 miles from Mobile and opened negotiations for the aurocader of the robel forces. Nothing decisive was determined upon, but Taylor was allowed several days to consider the propositions. It is believed he has onsider the propositions. It is becomed to the terms before this.

Major Cooper, of a rebel battalion 150 atrong, surrendered to Gen. Sauborn at Springfield, Mo., on Saturday, and took the oath of alteriance Thirty of Prices's men took the oath at Case-

ville vesterday. C neiderable numbers are arriving from other points.

Washingrox, May 8.

The trial of B. Harris, member of Congress, from Mayland, was resumed to day, at 11 o'clock, before the Court, of which Maj.-Gen Fester is chief, organized this morning and adjourned till to morrow.

The accused had the following letter read:

Mr. President and the Commission:

The undersigned respectfully states to the Commission here that he has been advised by councel since the commencement of this trial and since he plead to the charges, &c., that he ought to have made a formal exception to the jurisdiction of this tribunal to take cognizance of the charge made against him, and which he has been required to answer, and he respectfully forther engrees that whilst he could hardly hope, by any views he might be able to present in sepport of this exception, to induce this business he court to sustain the same in the teeth of the various decisions in support of the

and to which decisions, in support of the juris-diction of similar tribunals would naturally ac-cord to the highest and indeed controlling re-spect, yet be is advised that the suggestion of the want of jurisdiction made at any time or in any purposes, be equally available as if the same and been made by a formal plea or some oth appointment made. The undersigned, there tore, respectfully aska the benefit of the exception, which he desires to be made a parcel of the record taken by the jurisdiction of third-industrial.

that he has been advised, and that he fully suggests that the two specification charge against him nor does either show an offence embraced within eithe

h manner as justice and right may re ular honse was named therein which the others to their nomes. Mr Harris stated that the will selfnessees had not arrived, but that it was important they should be here. They would probably arrive to-day, but they had some sixty miles to come, and he would ask the court to grant him further time. The Judge remarked that he would no objection to adjourning the sount till to-morrow.

court till to-morrow. Washington, May 8. A distinguished army cilicer mentioned this norming as a fact that there is now telegraph Communication between Macon, Ga, Washington, a portion of the line exten ald the same wires which were but rec sent there by the rebels are now emp

estoration of law and order throughout N. C. A Raleigh special save: Jeff Davis passed brough Charlotte on the 22d, and It is belived e has gone to Angusta. He was accompanied by an escort of not less than a division of Wheeler's cavalry. Before leaving Greensboro Davis ordered some of Wheeler's men and many efficers in other commands to be paid the amounts due them in gold—about \$50,000 He ceps the rest to revive the rebel of

Union feeling in the interior of North Carolina is not that true and cernest kind desired or to

be relied on. Prominent citizens, who admit heir defeat, still maintain dogged adhesion to State rights theory.

A depatch has been received asserting that there are no counterfeits on our bonds in Europe, and that the lashnuating circulars were Orders have been sent to various custom-

hones to grant clearance to vessels bound with nercharduse to Richmond. President Johnson has been desirons of extending facilities to all parts of the South. Washington, May 8.

Official intelligence has reached Washington that on the 4th last. Jeff Davis and his confrer were supplied and nearly captured by Stoneman's nich. They came upon them, and although Jeff and his company for the time-linder the pursuit of our troops, they are entirely surrounded, and there is scarcely a possibility of their escape.

News is momentarily expected of the capture of the rebel President and party.

The coming grand review of the army is being disenseed, and as it is a fixed fact that this WASHINGTON, May 8.

ing discussed, and as it is a fixed fact that this review will take place in a week, probably about the 1st of June, a sultable position and grounds for each a display at an early day will

be determined by common accord.

It would seem now that the choice has fallen upon the Bull Run battle-field as in every way a fit and proper position. The great conspiracy and assaeduation trials were not begun this and assessment on that were not begun this morning; as was expected. The detail of the court was made out on Saturday, but up to uoon o day one of the distinguished officers therein and uot been heard from, and it was deemed divisable, in order to have his presence at the transference of the hearland to the company of the company of the hearland to the company of the c rials till to-morrow or next day. The Government is in possession of positive formation that Davis and his Cablet were information that Davis and his Cabinet were parties to the plot which resulted in Mr. Lin-coln's unrear. The evidence against Jake Thompson and his conferres in Canada is equal-ty correlate.

Petersburg, May 6. I arrived here last evening in advance of the I arrived nere isst evening in advance of the 15th corps, which will encamp around Petersburg te-night. Gen. Sherman's army left the Neuse river, near Raleigh, on Monday, Markt. The army of Tennessee, Maj.-Gen. Howard commardiug, passed northward through Lensburg, Warienton, Lawrenceville, and Dinwiddie Contt-house.

The Army of Georgia, Major-General Slocem commanding, passed far to the left moving the

ommanding, passed far to the left, moving di-ectly to Richmond via Appomattox Conti-house Orders respect ng the conduct of the troops Orders respecting the conduct of the troops towards the citizens were issued by both army and corps commanders. They were very strict, and were faithfully observed. The flanks of the columns were vigilantly patrolled, and all stragglers were arrested and reported to the proper efficers for punishment. Foraging was conducted by commissioned officers, who were instructed to pay citizens the highest market price for all supplies collected.

I did not leave Raicigh till thirty-six hours after the scenators of the army. I travelled on

after the ceparture of the army. I travelled on the road twenty miles in the rear of the 15th ned 17th corps, whose burning propensities were notorlously developed in South Carolina. and found the citizens everywhere speaking in the most flattering terms of the conduct of the the most nattening terms of the conduct of the troops. The people generally are almost destitute of the plainest necessaries of life, and look forward with considerable anxiety to any opportunity of exchanging the overted greenbacks for food and raiment, as I have ever found in the past two and a half years of experience in the South.

ons at a sacrifice, and quit the country. Colonel Ross, of General Logan's staff, pur chased a fine plantation at a nominal price of an aristecratic North Carolinian, who is prevailing to expatriate himself. This class talk terry hepefully of an early embroilment of our dovennment with foreign Powers, and declare that when that comes the enjugated maleon tents of the South will rally again, under the standards of our foce, and thus realize the

ild dreams of a Southern slave Confederace.
At Warrentou and in Brunswick countr, Va., found the most inveterate and intelerable bels. The roads are lined with robel officers ribels. The roads are lined with rebel officers and soldiers, geing to their homes. They are I variably more courteous than the stay athome aristocrats, who are solien and often insolent. The country I came through shows no marks of wars or ravages by which the soldiers account for the untaned pride and arrogance that characterizes the people.

M:jor-General John A. Logan's 15th corps has made the most remarkable march on record.

M: jor-General John A. Logan's 15th corps has unade the most remarkable march on record. Since leaving Ruleigh, the corps has inarched one houdred and fifty miles in tive and a half days, bridging three large streams—the Neuse, the Roanoke, and the Nottoway. Capt. Whitehead, of Gen. Logan's staff, who has not been out of the saddle for thirty-six hours, has just arrived, reporting Gen. Hogan's 2d division just going into camp. Gen. Hogan's division was the first to reach Petersburg.

Washington, May 8.

WASHINGTON, May 8. A special to the New York Times says: Incrmation was received at army headquarters o-day of the final surrender of Dick Taylor, con manding in Alabama and Mississippi, to ews and other despatches were received over Vashington. General Wilson is still in Macon. The esspe of Davis is, therefore, next to impossible is eaid that Davis, after leaving Yorkville, 8, reached Washington, Georgia, on the 4th

m here he was again driven by the appr General Sherman. The direction taken indi

ates an attempt to cross the Mississippl river, at he will find Willison in his path.

The advance of Howard's corps reached Black and White Station on the Southside Raiiroad on Saturday, having marched one hundred and fifty miles in five days, and fifty miles in five days.

President Janarz, of the Mexican Republic, has issued letters of marque, and reprisal against the French commerce.

The Herald's special says: The large receipts from the sale of 5-20s cnables the Secretary to pay off requisitions of long stunding. The tinsocial siliairs of the Government are now working more easily than for many months just, and there is no doubt but that finds saffletent to pay off our soldiers will be obtained in a few weeks.

It is expected that every dollar of the public indebtedues will be discharged.

A special to the Tribane says: War, R Don son, a circus clown, has been arrested articipator in the Philadelphia arson plot. Notwithstanding there is an effo t to cast cen-ure on Sergeant Corbett for shooting Booth, the act was approved at the time by all present,

nd is now approved of by his own superior of Corbett did not fire until he saw Booth taking aim at one of the officers, and then he had only intended to would him. Corbett had pro-siously asked to be permitted to enter the bar-

Washington, May 9.

A resolution was introduced in the City Councila last night disapproving of the return to this city of the rebel solciers. There was an excited and heated debate, and a public meeting to prevent the return of such men is called for tonight. A large number of them are already here.

ere. At the trial of Benj. G. Harris this morning. Ir. A. Fenwick, a neighbor and friend of Harrs, was called as a witness for the delence. He estitled to Chapman and Read saying that they ere paroled prisoners; that they came to his cuse on the evening of the 26th of April and sked to be accommodated for the prich. H. seve on the evening of the 26th of April and sked to be accommodated for the right. He efacted to lodge them in his house, but told hem they might go into his barn. To the best of his knowledge and belief they stayed in the arm that night. The accused here closed the are. The Judge Advocate offered in cvidence arious orders of Lleutenant-General Grant and general orders explanatory of the terms of brreeder, providing that paroled soldiers residing south of Richmond must go home assisting to the contract of the contract o y as possible by the most direct rou e, but that they might go free on G

New York, May 9.

The Commercial's Washington special says:
The Military Commission for the trial of the
assassins has been postponed, in consequence of
the absence of two officers, until Wednesday. Four national banks in Ohio have been

thorized to increase their capital stock The President is about to issue a proclamatien defining and regulating Mr. Lincolu's am-nesty cath and other matters relating to reinining rebels.
Secretary McCullough announces that the 3 per

cent fee on gold going to the Insurrectionary States is abolished.

The Poet says: It is known in Raleigh that President Johnson will not recognize Vance nor the rebel Legislature of North Carolina. A gentieman who has just arrived here from North Carolina reports that the rebel troops surrendered by Johnston are greatly demoralized, and nearly beyond the control of the differs who are stiving to march them home. The officers have become the objects of intense hate, and it is as much as their lives are worth to renture from the Ilnes. Quite a number have been murdered by their soldiers, who seem to be tempted to murder them to get possession of mall soms of specie which the officers are nn-leerstood to hold.

The robel soldiers express Intense feeling squinst Jeff Davis and the varions mumbers of its cabinet, and there is no donot if he or any of the leaders of the rebellion fall into their lands they will fare badly. At last accounts our cavairy were in vigorous pursuit of Davis.

ur cavairy were in vigorous pursuit of Davis.

Washingron, May 9.
The State Department has received the following translation of an extract from the proceedings of the legislative body of the Republic of Bremen:

"Yession of the Legislative Body, April 18, 1865—At the opening of the session, the President, Judge P. Myer, addressed the assembly in the following words: Before we begin to ransact our regular business let us remamber the joy ful and important news which has arrived within the last few days from the other side of the Atlantic ocean. Let us remember and erjoy the great victory won by the armies of the Union over the rebellion of the slavef the Union over the rebellion of the slave-olders. Bremen is and always has been on e most intimate terms with the United Sta any of our sons are fighting in the ranks of e Federal army, and the men of free labor and

New York, May 9.

The Herald's Washington special says: Thore was a special cablinet meeting to-day, continning over four hours. The subject of trade and commerce with the rebel States was under consideration, but will again be considered at a future meeting. The importance of nure-stricted commercial intercourse as an agent of reconstruction and pacification is fully appreciated by the President and cablinet, and the only discussion is as to how this can be ac omplished under the laws of Congress furmed for a very different condition of affairs. The general financial condition of the Southern States as he Federal army, and the men of free labor and he Germans have shown that persistency and alor which must finally conquer. Geutlemen, et us show our sympathy with the American Inlon by rising from our seats. The entire ascombly rose and gave three enthuslastic cheers or the victory of the just cause."

The Cremisslener of Internal Revenne has ecided that the losses in merchandise can be educted only from the gains in merchandise ed not be separated so that in speculations sea or gain from stocks may effect the loss or alo from produce speculations, affecting the commercial returns was also fully considered in the calinet. There were also galo from produce speculations.

A resolution was introduced into the City Council last night admonishing and warning these men who left their homes in this city at the commencement of the war and openly defeed the National Government and engaged in hely horsely work of treason that their source. consultations upon the subject of the State gor he recenstruction of civil authority throughou

this time would be exceedingly repugnant to be loyal citizens of Washington, and would be taken as an act unproductive of good, but fraught with much harm. This resolution caused an excited debate of a personal char-A Inblic meeting is called to-night to pre-

A public meeting is called to-night to prevent the rebels from returning to Washington:
Quite a large number is already here.

New Your, May 0.

The Richmond Whig of the 8th records the parsage through that city, on Saturday, of the 2d and 5th corps of the Army of the Potomac, estimated at from forty-five to fifty thousand shorg. They occupied five and three-quarter hours in passing a given point. They bivonacked nonis in passing a given point. They bivonacked en miles cast of Richmond on Saturday uight. The 14th copys of Sberman's army arrived at Richmord on Suuday. Walcott's division was n advance of the 20th corps The 15th and 17th corps were within one day's march. The 14th corps marched 190 miles in six days. Trains are now running from Richmond to

Danville.
The Richmond Whig says: In the murch of the troops the 2d and 5th corps passed Libby Prisen, which was included in the route in or-der to gratify the soldiers, and it was marked alternately by cheers and groans from those identify by cheers and groans from those who, from time to time in the progress of the war, were so unfortunate as to be inmates of its nhespitable walls. The programme of the cute took the line past Lee's residence on Franklin street, and those of the soldlers who were aware of the probable proximity of that distinguished chief of the late Confederate forces, cheered lustily as the residence was approached and passed. It is said that Gen. Lee tood at the closed blinds of one of the windows and viewed the pageant for a few inlinites. We understand the route of the procession was selected and led through the streets that would best afford the troops an opportunity of viewing the city before which they had been eighting four years for its possession, and the coldiers seemed to enjoy the spectacle with bleasure, though without any outward demonstrations whatever.

ations whatever. Disjor General Halleck has made his appointnts of Judges of the court of concillation or itration for the settlement of the pecuniary Thomas, late State Auditor: wons, late Judge of Justice Court, and Jno. edith, Judge of the Circuit of Richmond,

re named as the Board. The Whig also has the following: Some idea of the immense business of the Commissary Department of a large army may be gained from the fact that the Commissary of General Sherman had orders on Saturday to issue on million six hundred thousand rations for the sustenance of his army on its march from Man ester to Washington. Captain T. W. Doswell, late Assistant Provost

Captain T. W. Doswell, late Assistant Provost farehal of Richmond under the Confederate invernment, and Detective Williams have been carrested by the authorities and sent to Libby. V. Boyd, a captain of the Baltimore police inder Marshal Kane, was also arrested and paoled for an examination.

CAIRO, May 9.

State five bales of cotton passed here to-day. Sixty-five bales of cotton passed here to-day, Sixty-live bases of cetton passed here to-day, per steamer, for St Lonis.

General Thomas has instructed Gen. Washburn, at Memphis, to administer the oath to rebel seldiers, but not to officers or citizens, saying that it is too late now to reap benetits from the amnesty preclamation, after maintaining an attitude of hostility for four years.

Gen. Washburn directs that citizens who left our lines and sought refuge in rebel domilian

lines and sought refuge in rebel dominion and have resisted all persuasion to return till now, will not be allowed to return to Memphis Rebel officers coming into the district paroled rill not be permitted to wear their nulform or ny hadge reminding their treason. Paroicd sted men are allowed three days to change

beir dress.

The VI ksbnrg Herald says that points in the nterior of Mississippi are to be immediately ecupied by our troops to suppress the gueriles and preserve order. Gen. Dana will probably move his headquarers to Jackson scon.

About 4,000 rebel prisoners are at Vicksburg

About 4,000 rebel prisoners are at Vicksburg awaiting delivery to the rebel bureau of exchange, when they will be sent home under the injunction to remain law-abiding citizens.

PHILADELPHIA, May 9.

J. Cooke & Co. report the subscriptions today to the 7.30 loan at \$15,165,390. The subscriptions included \$1,300,000 from Philadelphia, \$600,000 from Washington, \$375,000 from the First National Bank of Baltimore. The subscriptions of the \$5,654,000 by the National Bank of Baltimore. ne First National Bank of Baltimore. The ubscriptions of the \$5,059,400 by the New ork Banking house of Fisk & Hatch made a mention in those circles of the Philadelphia nance, which news reached here before vering. Their telegram was in these words: New York, Many 9—1. Cooke Subscription Agent, whiled lphia: We send you greeting from our control of the New York, N New York, May 9 — J. Cooke Subscription Agent, ideal phica. We send you greeting from our weffice No. 5 Nassau street—order for ns c Choctaws and Alexander and ninety-four odred seven thirties. FISK 61 ATCH. Decetaw in 7 30 clipher means millions and was der means fift; thousands. exander means fifty thousand. The total orer, therefore, was for \$5,059 400. Fisk & Haich are entitled to the credit of naving made the largest single subscription on add to a Government loan in this country

San Francisco, May 8.
Gen. McDowell has suppresed the Amidor Despatch, a violent secession paper, and arrested its editors. The Despatch has been latterly excuring the assassination of Mr. Lincoln.
The Overland Mali is running very irregularly

NEW HAVEN, May 9. A. C Eggleston, a merchant of Guilford, was shot and moithly wounded by a young man named Andrew Knowles, last night. Knowles was paying attention to Eggieston's elser-in-law, from which the difficulty between the par-tics originated. Knowles has made his escape it is supposed he has gone to New York. New York, May % The Tribune's Washington special says: The Government is preparing to collect most of its postal revenue troin or inquest decoras and postmasters. When the rebellion broke out eace in the limits aforesald. F. H. Pier Governor of Virginia, will be aided by the Federal Government so far as may be necessary, in lawful measures which he may take for the extension and administration of the first continuous tension and administration of the State Gov ernment throughout the limits of said State. ariv nine thousand postmasters in the rebe

States were largely in arrears for stamps and newspaper pectage. By a special act passed last fall the real estate of the postmaster and bis sureties will be solzed by attachment. The publication of such attachment must be served to every debtor and delinquent to pay their debts to the United States.

The lofty plantation of Arlington has been converted into a national cemetery for our soldiers and seamen who die or near Washington. It was opened for interment on the 1st of May, 1864, and within the year five thousand have been placed there. Its conversion renders it impessible that it can be used as a residence again. Washington, May 9. The Military Commission for the trial of the accomplices of Booth met to-day in a room dited up for the purpose in the old penitentlary building, adjoining the arsenal grounds. The following order was read:

EXECUTIVE CHANGER, WASHINGTON, May 9, 1865.
Whereas, The Attorney-General of the Unite 1
States having given his opinion that persons implicated in the murder of the late President Incoin, and the attempted mnrder of Wm. H Seward, Secretary of State, and in the alleged conspiracy to assassinate other officers of the Federal Government at Washington, and their aiders and abettors, are subject to the jurisdiction of, and legally triable before, a Military Commission, it is ordered—

A special to the Evening Telegraph, from Baltimore, save: A steamer from Havre, with Man Demonthealon, the newly appointed Fren. h

Minister to Washington, is reported down the bay, and is expected to arrive here to-day with he minister and suite, en route for the seat of

On application of H. Goodyear, administrator of the estate of N. Goodyear, the Commissioner of Patents has extended for seven years the patent of N. Goodyear, for an invention for hard

utber, being in two divisions. The invention

By direction of the President, all staff and company officers of volunteer regiments absent from their commands on account of physical clashility or by virtue of leaves of absence granted them on their return to the loyal States

partment for the discharge of a large numbe

of citizen cierks and substitution enlisted men

There was a public meeting of about 15,000 persons held in front of the City Hall to-night

passed having in view the prevention of the re unning or remaining within the limits of the bli-trict of Columbia of residents who have par-

ticipated in the rebellion. The ground is take

troy the Government can have no home in its

The reports about any party being sent to ne-

In number, were suck three years access, two
In number, were suck three years ago, and
conid not in the nature of things he expected
to ilse again, but one of those was thrown up
to the surface by the commotion, and remained
for some minutes, when, of course, it sank

again.

Some idea of the concussion may be gathered from the fact that great piles of inmber, stories high, were covered by water. The water dashed over the embankment in immunes waves flooding the atreets.

The danger is not over. Every one feels as if it were passife to remain near the piles and

if it were masafe to remain near the place, and while there are efforts being made to remove

property, yet the unburt work gingerly about even on the levee, which as yet is unsafe. I the levee should fall the whole of Algiers, ex-

cept some portious around and back of the landing which is never in need of a levee, will

be snbmerged.

It was well that this break occurred at night.

otherwise it might have resulted in the loss of many lives, for the whole surface would have

remain nntil the grand review, after which they will be reorganized and remounted, preparatory to being set to work again. The cavalry in the South and Sonthwest will

also be reorganized and probably consolidated into one proud division, the whole to be under the immediate command of Sheridan.

The several commands thus consolidated will number nearly one hundred thousand men. What disposition is to be made of this power-

ful force of veterans, is not yet known. It is probable that a portion will be scattered in detachments through the several rebelilous State

lachments through the several receibing Spaces and a large force sent west of the Missleshppl. Gen. Grant has ordered the several corps commanders to recommend a certain number of meritorions officers of their commands for

of meritorions officers of facts.

promotion in the regular army.

WASHINGTON, May 9.

President Johnson has issued his proclama-

that resistance as well as the surgent communities were directed are fugitives or captives; and whereas, it is understood that some of their cruisers are still infesting the high seas, and others are preparing to capture,

burn, and destroy the vessels of the United States, the President enjoins all naval, military

and civil anthoritles of the United States, dili

gently to endeavor by all lawful means to ar

rest sald ernlsers and bring them to port ln

order that they may be prevented from com-mitting further depredations on our commerce,

ard that the persons on board may no longer

enjoy immunity for crimes, and further pro-claims and declares that if, after a reasonable

again.

at which speeches were made and reso

whalebone, iron, wood, and similar substi It is called hard rubber extension.

NEW YORK, May 9.

Commission, it is ordered—
First. That the Assistant Adjutant-General detail nine competent military officers to serve as a commission for the trial of said parties, and that the Judge Advocate General proceed to prefer charges against said parties for their alleged offences, and bring them to trial before said commission; that said trials be conducted by said Judge Advocate General as recorder thereof in person, aided by such assistant or special Judge Advocates as he may designate and that said trials be conducted with all the diligence consistent with the ends of Justice, and said commission to set without regard to hours.

Government.

New York, May 9.

The steamer Havana, from Havana the 31, has arrived, with dates from the City of Mexico to April 19 and Vera Cruz the 234. A new cautaign was being commenced in the State of Michechan against Juarez.

The capture of Saltillo and Monterey by Juarez is confirmed.

Several thousand Imperial troops have been sent to Senora and Sinola.

Letters from Merella report that Juarez captured the town of Gentseo, and expected to attack Morlea. The French occupied Guainas on the 26th of March. The Juarez force are reported in Queerratu. Three hundred Imperialists were captured by Juarez at the town of Mochochan. Two hundred Austrlan arrived at Campeche to garrison the place.

Ou the 25th of April the people of Houston and Springfield held meetings, and determined to continue, though they had heard of the sur lender of Lec, to repel invasion and sustain Davis.

Washington, May 9. rigned to duty as special Provest Marshal General, for the purposes of said trial and attendence nyon said commission, and the execution mandates.

?d. Said commission will establish such der or rules of proceedings as may avoid un-

resenty delay and conduce to the ends of pub-justice. ANDREW JOHNSON.
[Official copy.]
Assistant General's Office, May 8. W. A. Nichols, Assistant Adjutant-General: 11on. J. A. Bingham, and Brevet Colonel Bar-nell, were introduced to Court as Assistant eeu adjourned to ten o'clock to-morrow, to al-

ow prisoners the opportunity to obtain a cunsel, and conferring with them.

ccunsel, and conferring with them.

New York, May 9.

Commenting on the assassination of Mr. Lincoin, the London Globe save: The news from America will send a thrill of horror through the inrd. It is too soon to estimate the depth and breadth of Mr. Lincoln. He had come no by through the great ordeal.

He had exterted even the approval of his opponents, at least on this side of the water. They had reluctantly to admire his firmness, fainces, and sagacity. He had tried to do and had done what he considered lo he his duty with magnanimity. He had never called vengeance on one individual. In his dealings with toreign e-untries, and his expressions with regard to them, he had come to be remarkable among the American Presidents.

He shewed justness of voice and tone, which were not common, in an hour when the cause

were not common. In an hour when the cause he had labored for was about to triumph. He was shot by a cowardly assassin. Who can say what floodgate this act may not open? to what other strength of the control of the cause

what other crimes it may not lead? The fet ire, however, defies conjecture. All we can do is to we sincerely feel that our trans-Atlantic We sincerely feel that our trans-Atlantic cousins should have been deprived of one who will henceforth take rank among the best and most honest of American Presidents.

The Starsays: While the civilized world will lament the cruel death of President Lincoln, now that pre-slavery has been quelled and slavery received its death blow, he has accomplished the mission which he was raised to full countries. lished the mission which he was raised to fulil, and leaves behind him a pure and spotless name—the name of a martyr as well as a pa

Washington, May 9.

The capture of Jeff Davis is now looked npon by the military anthoritis as certain. In addition to the particulars of his whereabouts telegraphed last night, it is now known that Davis and the two brigades of cavalry with him are so completely enveloped by Stoneman, Wilson, and Gilerson that escape is impossible except as a disgulsed and solitary fugility.

The latest intelligence renders it probable that Gricrson, who commands the cavalry under Gen. Canby, will succeed in capturing Davis in his flight across Alabama.

The march of the homeward-bound armies continues with unabated vigor. Meade's vetteran columns had hardly made their grand march through the conquered capital of rebel-

arch through the conquered capital of rebel-on before the camp-fires of Sherman's legions thencd up the banks of the James. The advance of Meade's troops was to day in e vicinity of Louisa Court house, and is exected to be in camp nnar Alexandria by Satur-Sherman's four corps are reported to pass

rough Richmond to-morrow, and they was omeward march. Steridan's cavaire left Petersburg vesterday to more overland to Alexandria. The main part of the forces will come to this vicinity, and probably undergo reorganization at once. One brigade of cavalry will be left at Lynch-

The New Orleans Picayune of the 3d says:
Alziers, on the 2d Instant, felt the sensations of a people who live in regions enbject to earth-quakes. A large portion of the river bank above the Canal-street ferry fell in for a space of 300 wards in length of the river lines and 50 feet in depth.

The break began at the ship yard and ways, caving in with the latter a schooner in course of repairs. Also a large lot of materials was lost. The steam-engine and hoisting apparatus have not yet fallen, but stand on dangerons ground. Where all was apparently firm there were user sixty feet of water. Next came the extersive ship-vard in charge of Capt. Mo se, of the Q. M. Department, where were repaired steamers employed or owned by the army.

A large oakum and copper warehouse, lately finished, is completely gone, and so are many minor buildings and sheds. The office is still standing and a little earth beyond it, but within and below all is gone. The Orleans docks, two in number, were snek three years ago, and conid not in the nature of things he expected.

It is expected that the march from Richmond to Washington will occupy ten or twelve days. The Herald says the Mexican emigration extement lucreases. The office for enrole nnable to accommodate the applicants, and two more offices are to be opened. There is a great more onicrs are to be opened. There is a great right of disabled officers and soldlers, The Mexican General Ortega is highly delighted with the prospects. It is said the first has subscribed large sums of money to the energrise, and that 25,000 men are to be raised here, to be commanded by Gen. Rosecraps.

Washington, May 9. Washington, May 9.
The cyldence against Davis & Co. is to be the evidence against barbad, together with excriptions and photographs of the fugltives. Gen. Grant has ordered the several corps commanders to recommend a certain number of meritorious officers for promotion to the gular army.
A special to the Tribune says that the repre-

pald their respects to Gen. Lee have been dis-One year soldiers are to be returned to their once. The witnesses in the assassination case are

many lives, for the whole enriace would have been covered with ship carpenters and cankers; as it was no one was hurt.

The pecuniary loss falls chiefly on the Government, hut Messrs. Vail & Conner must lose heavily, and hundreds of workmen have lost their tools, which is a heavy loss to them and their employment, which is quite as bad.

Washington, May 9.

The cavairy force of the Army of the Polymae is to be dishanded, as has been stated, General Sherldan's command is expected to arrive at Alexandria in a few days, where it will remain nutil the grand review, after which they The witnesses in the assassination case are panie-stricken, fearing assassination in case they give their tostilmony.

One of them yesterday made a verbal statement to the Secretary of War relative to the complicity of Thomson, Sannders, and the rest, but positively refused to appear for the Court, unless assured that his name residence and testimony should be suppressed, and rewapaper reporters be excluded from the court during the examination. This was conceded to him, but it is believed he has fled North in aucther panic.

New York May 10.

The downward tendency of gold continues.

New York May 10.

The downward tendency of gold continues. The apprehension of a continued fall has brought out so many sellers that there is no resisting the downfall. An attempt was made to open at 135, but the largeness of the offerings immediately put down the rate to 131½.

The Commercial's Washington apecial says: The re-establishment of a loyal government in Virginia having been effected, the attention of the President is now directed to North Carolina, and he will soon issue a proclamation defining the starding of that State.

Considerable discussion is excited by the significent tact that Grant and staff dined yesterd sy with M. Romero, the Minister of the Mexican Republic.

CINCINNATI, MAY 10. Despatches from Indianapolis say that Bowles, Milligan, and Horsey, the leaders of the Sona of Liberty, who were convicted of a treasonable conspiracy some months since, are to be

Washington, May 10. The civil machinery is already being put into peration in Virginia. The State has just been yided into four districts, and the Secretary of the Treasury has appointed a number of collect-

ors and assessors.

A revision of the regulations of the Quartermaster's Department is being demanded. To meet the requirements of the service a board of officers have been constituted to prepare the forms and draft revised regulations; and also an explanatory manual for the consideration of the Onartermaster General and and ration of the Quartermaster General and sub-distion to the Secretary of War for approval

enjoy immunity for crimes, and further proclaims and declares that if, after a reasonable
time shall have clapsed for the proclamation to
become known in the ports of nations claiming
to have been neutral, said insurgent cruisers
and persons on board them shall continus to
receive hospitality in said ports, this Government will deem itself justified in refusely hasfully because the United States, and in adopting
such other measures as may be deemed advisable toward vindicating the national sovereignty.
The President has also issued an executive
derectric establishing the anthority of the United
States and for the execution of the law within
the geographical limits known as Virginia.

It is ordered that all acts and proceedings of
political, military, and civil organizations
which have been in a state of insurrection
against the authority and laws of the United
States, and of which Jeff Davis, John Letcher,
and Wm. Smith were late respective chiefs, bedeclared unil and void. All persons who shall
concluded the interval of the ports of the distance of the
ment within such State in all mut ris
civil and criminal, with the cogulzince of the
several courts, to carry into effect the guaran
form of State government, and to afford secarity under domestic laws, as well as to complete
the re-establishment of the laws of the United
States and the full and complete restoration of

General Grant has issued the following in-tructions to General Angur in relation to the disposition to be made of paroled prisoners:

ISEADQUARTERS ARMIES OF UNITED STATES, 1 Maj. Gen. C. C. Augur, Commanding Depurt ment of Washington:

GENERAL: Please send all paroled prisoner of the late rebel armies now confined or detain ed at Alexandria, Va., to their homes. Those ed at Alexandria, va., to their homes. Those whose homes were at the time of joining those armies in the States that have not been in rebellion, and who desire to return to them, will be required to take the oath prescribed in the President's amnesty proclamation, provided they are not excepted from its benefits. If so excepted, they will be detained. Those living in Texas will be sent in charge of an officer, and will be landed on the west bank of the Mississippi about the month of Red river. U. S. GRANT, Lieut. Gen.

NEW YORK, May 10. The Commercial's special says: President Johnson will not suffer his private views in favor of the Monroe Doctrine to influence the national policy of nentrality lobserved by Mr. Lincoln. The neutrality laws will be put in ferce against all who attempt to compromise the government on which the Mexican question is rettled.

the mnrder was continued to-day. It has be positively decided that no person but offli shall he admitted to the court room.

New York, May 10.

At a meeting of the Anti-Slavery Society today the Garrison resolution to dissolve the society was rejected by a vote of 48 to 118.

The etemor Eagle, from Havana on the 6th, as arrived.

A steamer from Tampleo brought the official

The Bulletin's Washington special says: The reporters of the public press were all refused admission to the trial of the assassins to-day. The consequence will be there will be no particulars of the trial. It will not be made probletill its close except through the medium of the Government authorities.

PHILAPKLIPHA, May 10.

The subscriptions to the 7.30 loan to-day amounted to \$17,410.100, including the following enbertlytions: First National Bank of Cincinnati, \$41.200,000; Second National Bank of New York, \$3.121.450; Clark, Dodge, & Co., of New York, \$1.000,000; Robinson & Ogden, of New York, \$1.200,000; Second National Bank of Boston, \$1.500,000; Robinson & Ogden, of New York, \$1.250,000; Second National Bank of Boston, \$1.500,000; National Bank of the Equation delphia, \$1.500,600; First National Ban Providence, \$300,000. There were also 1 individual embscriptions for \$50 and \$100 (

ARRIVAL OF THE ASIA.

NEW YORK, May 10. The steamer Asia has arrived at Halifax.

to America have passed the Lower House of the Anstılan Legislature nanaimonsly.

The Brazil mail has reached Lisbon, bringing Rio Janetro dates to the 9th of April.

A lot of Paraguayans attempted to invade the Argentine Republic in order to attack Brazil. Hostilliles are expected.

London, April 30.—On Saturday evening, the 29th of April, an immense public meeting of the people convened in St. James Hall to express their feelings of grief and horror at the assarsination of President Lincoln, and their sympathy with the Government and people of in all foreign countries increases every season, m2d12&w2 sympathy with the Government and people the United States, and with Mrs. Line Mr. Seward and his family. The ga Mr. Sewaid and his family. The gailertes of the Hall were draped in black, and was crowded with people, who manifested not merely their warm admiration of the character and capacity of the late President, and their almerer sympathy with the people of the United States in the loss sustained, but their hearty approval of the great came which Mr. Liccoln represented.

The platform contained many Parliamentary gratiemen, and many leaders were present, a majority of whom were in meurning.

The various resolutions were carried, not only with manimitr, but with an intense feeling rarely seen at public meetings. The chair was occupied by Wm. Evans, President of the Fmancipation Society. Letters of avampathy were received from Sir Charles Lytle, Lord Hanillion, and others.

W. E. Forster, member of Parliament, moved that this meeting desires to give utterance to

that this meeting desires to give utterance to feelings of grief and horror with which it he heard of the assassination of President Lincoln and the marderons attack on Mr. Seward, and to convey to Mrs. Lincoln and the United States overnment and people the expression of l referned sorrow and heartfeit condolence. M orster said this was the time when the tile locd binding Englishmen to American indeed truly felt: a thrill of grief, horror ndignation has passed through the length nreadth of Europe, and especially possessed neart of every Englishman, as though se cainful calamity had fallen on himself (chee

steady: Provisions steady. There was a great meeting of the merchants of Liverpeol, at the St. George Hall, on the evening of the 27th to express their sentiments at the assassination of Mr Lincoln. The Mayor presided, and he and several leading men mad speeches denouncing the erlme, and empathy with the people of the United State n the strongest terms. MONITOR CLOTHES WASH.

A resolution expressing sorrow and horror regardless of all differences of opinion, politi-cal or otherwise, was adopted and ordered to be sent to the American Minister at London which we are estisfied is the very best article of the kin ever offered in this market. AGENTS FOR FORSYTH'S SCALER 10115'S OLL-STONE WORKS, and by him to be sent to Mrs. Lincoln and Mr Seward.

On the evening of the same day, and at the same place, there was another great meeting of the working men, at which similar resolutions were adopted. A resolution of a more positical character was offered, and led to confusion, a mildst which the meeting adjourned.

GUERILIAS TO BE SENT TO THE PENITENFIAR Two citizens named Luke Bennett and Alfred Isaacs were found guilty of taking up arms as guerillas, outlaws, and public robbers, and cooperating with gnerilla bands and plandering ceable citizens of Kentucky Indiscriminately. Each was sentenced to be confined at hard labor in the Frankfort Penitentiary for the term of seven years. The Provost Marshal General of the Department of Kentneky will deliver the prisoners to the custodian of the penitentiary,

with copies of the order in each east The following named persons were received at the Provost Marshal's office yeaterday on charges of being guerillas: Henry Hunter, Bardstown, Ky .; George Jewett, Larne county, Ky; Andrew Davls, Overton, Tenn.

BURNETT'S STANDARD PREPARATIONS NET ASSETS JAN., 1865, THE TOILET .- Among the best compound now offered to the ladies for toilet purposes \$3,677,362 71 there are few so favorably received as those em anating from the laboratory of Joseph Burnett the qualities of purity and efficacy, and are nec essary et cateras of every lady's tollet-table NAVIGATION RISKS. Some of the best of these compounds are Coco-Paragencies in all the principal Cities and Towns in the United States. AINE for the HAIR, KALLISTON for the SKIN, the ORIENTAL TOOTH-WASH, a very elegant denti-Applications for insurance will be promptly frice: FLORIMEL, one of the cholcest perfumes In the country; and Cologne Water, preferred

by many to the imported article.

Burnett's Standard Cooking Extracts take exceptional rank as the best made in America. The proprietors of the famons Fifth-avenne S120 where to introduce the improved Massa & Clark Paintly Searing-Machine, the only low grice machine in the country which is licensed by Grover & Baker, Wheeler & Wilson. Howe, Singer, & Co., and Backelder. All other machines now soid for less than forty dollars each are sin/ringements, and the selium and nat rare liable to fine and imprisonment. Salary and expenses or large commission allowed 'Unattrated circulars ent/ree. Adoress SHAW & CLARK, Bidde-ford, Maine. Hotel, in New York, say: "We regard them as the best in the world." All these preparations merit a high degree of

copularity. - Chicago Tribune. Joseph Burnett & Co. are also manni of Johns Willteomb's Asthma Remedy. It has cared thousands of cases. Many eminent men have attested to its virtnes; among them Ex-President Martin Van Buren, Washing-

TON IRVING, DR. OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES,

and others. I STEN: LALIES AND GENTILEMEN, AGED AND L VOLTH, to no bumbus, but to the religions truth Pll tell you how i made 360,000 in two yours, and how you can also, without any fears. The business is attractive and very refued. It will suit every rain, presion, and mind. I send grateficularly circulars and information which should be read by every person in the nation. Address C. W. WHITE, P. O. Box 397, Toledo, Lucas county, Ohio. "Bnrnett's Floral Hand-Book and Ladies Calendar" contains a complete dictionary of the language of flowers, and many poetical gems, which, together with a descriptive list of the choice preparations of this house, render it a valuable addition to the boudoir and toilet-table Farming Machines and Implements.

Louisville Journal. Burnett's Preparations are for sale by all re pectable dinggists and dealers in fancy goods. may 2 thore & sun & w 6 m

Of all the knotty questions That human wisdom vex,
The toughest is "What meaneth
8 T.-1860-X.?" This secret wouldst naravel?_

PLANTATION BITTIES take, For thy sick stomach's saka, PLANTATION BITTERS-the original 8. T .- 1963-X

the poser of medical "science"-the Righth Wonder of Beartburn, Cholie, Crampe, Dizziness, Sick Headach, and all unpleasant feelings arising from an incorre condition of the Stomach and Gastria Julces. Taby ar PERZ PALATABLE, AND SURE.

MARRIED

On the 9th inst., et Gilman's Station, by J. F. Joseph Mr. J. H. THORNSBURY to Miss E. Garas all of Nelson county, Ky.

DIED.

Resistance at an End!

Great news of brilliant achievements is arriving fr

And assuming the loveliest brown or the most in

New York, Sold by Druggists, Applied by all Hair

very quarter Heads that most fired

on Sunday, May 7th, LULIE MARTIN, see G. R. and Mary P. Hunt, aged four ye

Cancer Can be Cured. Cathedral, Louisville, Ky., Sunday Very Rev. B. J. Spalding, Dr. Dube, (Nashville, Tenn., to Miss Mast Kr next door to American Express office, over J. R. Day-ton's Book Store. He successfully kills and orthogon Cancers, without pain or knife, in from four to two ty-four hours. Also cures all kinds of seres and all chronic diseases, piles, and sore eyes in their worst stages. M

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